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**THE ETHNO-BOTANY OF THE GOSIUTE INDIANS.**

BY RALPH V. CHAMBERLIN.

The home of the Gosiute Indians was formerly all of the generally desert territory bordering the Great Salt Lake on the south and extending westward into eastern Nevada. To the passing traveller this whole region, before certain favored portions were reclaimed by irrigation, appeared so utterly desolate and uninviting that he must have wondered that any human being should be found there excepting from direst necessity. Yet to the Gosiute this still is, as it long has been, home and native land, and he loves it with a love as ardent as ever burned in the breast of patriot. Away from it he pines; and no thought to him is so harrowing as that the Government may yet force him away to some hated reservation; no suffering so deep as that he bears when he sees his last remaining foothold steadily encroached upon by stockman and rancher. He knows well the haunt and habits of its living creatures; the familiar note of its every bird has become woven into his very life; while from grandparents he knows the quality of root and leaf and seed of its plants, among which he finds food for every season and for every ill a medicine. Nature's severe parsimony in this land forced him to know minutely and to use to the utmost such resources as she had bestowed.

The region is broken by a series of mountain ranges running in a generally north and south direction and rising for the most part from one to six thousand feet above the plateau. Between the ranges are level valleys floored with alluvial gravel, sand and silt, washed and accumulated through many ages from the mountains and charged with the alkaline salts forming so marked a characteristic of the country. In the lower central portions of each valley there is typically an alkaline flat or playa where in the winter season water collects in a shallow sheet and converts the soil into a soft clay-like mud that is "bottomless and impassable." In the summer time the flat is dry and hard and often shows white and glistening from an incrustation of the alkaline salts. The mountains are furrowed with many gulches and narrow canyons which here and there in their courses widen into pleasant, meadow-like basins which are locally termed "parks."

The annual rainfall in the valleys is very low, the precipitation

increasing slowly with the altitude up the mountains. The air is naturally excessively dry, the moisture content being, according to Gilbert,<sup>1</sup> but 45 per cent. of that necessary for saturation, as against 69 per cent. in the region between the Mississippi River and the Appalachian Mountains, and the power of evaporation annually 80 inches, as against 22 inches over Lake Michigan. From the lower ranges the snow that falls generally evaporates without melting or melts without the formation of definite streams. The heavier snows of the higher ranges feed scattered springs and the small streams running down the canyons and out a varying distance into the valleys, where, often after becoming heavily charged with alkali, they sink into the parched soil and are lost. Many of the springs at the bases of the ranges are brackish or salt and some are warm.

The vegetation of this arid region, while generally scant, is more abundant than most would expect; and there is no part even of the valleys in the driest times wholly devoid of plants, excepting some of the playas most heavily charged with alkali, and especially the Great Salt Lake Desert. In these places scattered clumps of the several "greasewoods" occur about the margins. The vegetation of the valleys and slopes as well as of the hills and of much of the mountain sides presents a monotonous uniformity of appearance due to an immense profusion of individuals of but few species. Those most constant and conspicuous are shrubby and suffrutescent plants which occur almost to the exclusion of other forms. No trees are found among them. Grasses grow in tufts, but these die out with the advancing season everywhere excepting in favored recesses and parks of the mountains. Turfing grasses, such as are so conspicuous in parts of the plains region east of the Rockies, do not occur, excepting certain salt forms almost worthless for pasturage and confined to the alkaline meadow lands. As a protection against the intense dryness of the region, the characteristic plants above mentioned have mostly reduced leaves with tough cuticle and often a dense covering of hair. The prevalent color of the vegetation is a wearisome gray or dull olive. Only at long intervals is this monotony of color relieved by the bright green of the richer vegetation of the oases about springs and along streams.

It is impossible for plants of the higher orders to thrive in the strongly alkaline soil in the lower portions of the valleys. The plants growing here belong for the most part especially to the *Chenopodiaceæ*,

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<sup>1</sup> *Lake Bonneville*, pp. 6 and 7, 1890.

of which one of the best known and most widely distributed is the common greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*). Of similar habit and abundance is *Halostachys occidentalis*. Along with these, among other abundant plants of the same family, occur *Sueda depressa* and especially the peculiar glasswort or samphire (*Salicornia herbacea*), which in marshy saline ground flourishes over wide areas about the Great Salt Lake and forms, with its brightly colored, fleshy stems, a pleasing feature of the landscape.

Farther back from the playas are found the chenopods *Eurotia lanata*, the white sage, the familiar and excessively abundant *Grayia polygaloides*, the larger spinescent *Shepherdia argentea*, several species of *Atriplex* and others.

Intermingling to some extent with the last-mentioned forms, and beyond the alkaline soil of their preference wholly predominant, is the ever common sage-brush (*Artemisia tridentata*). This form almost completely usurps the better soil of the valleys and plains and extends far up on the mountain sides. With the sage-brush, over the gravelly foot-hills, are also found *Tetradymia canescens*, *Purshia tridentata* and *Cowania mexicana*. In the swales and other places favored by the drainage *Bigelovia* is a common plant. The smaller suffrutescent rabbit-brush or torch-weed, *Gutierrezia*, abounds almost everywhere and often forms a conspicuous feature over large areas. Among the *Artemisias* occur here and there the brilliantly flowered cacti, and, during the early summer, such herbaceous forms as the common *Phlox longifolia*, various *Gilias*, *Phacelias*, *Lithospermums* and *EchinospERMUMS*, *Oenotheras*, *Allium*, several species of *Astragalus*, the gaudily flowered *Balsamorhiza sagittata* and other *Compositæ*, with later in the season, in most parts, the beautiful sego lily, *Calochortus nuttalli*.

The lower mountains, like the valleys, are chiefly destitute of trees and are overgrown with bush and shrub of kinds occurring on the foot-hills or with these, because of the more exposed situation, more scattered and dwarfed. On the higher mountains, however, coniferous woods occur in often wide tracts. At lower levels the cedar (*Juniperus*) is everywhere common, as at higher levels is the spruce. The nut pine, of so much importance formerly to the Indians, is abundant in certain ranges, of which should be mentioned especially the Deep Creek Mountains. The mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus ledifolius*), also much used in earlier times by the Gosiutes, is widespread. Among herbaceous forms common over the mountains are such as *Ferula multifida*, species of *Peucedanum*, the much prized *Carum gairdneri*

and other Umbelliferae; *Castelleia parviflora* and *Penstemon glaber*, *Heuchera* and *Mitella* and other Saxifragaceae; the larkspurs *Delphinium menziesi* and *bicolor*; *Eriogonums* and various species of the Compositae.

In the canyons containing streams of water occurs a comparative wealth of plants not found elsewhere. Of trees and shrubs growing along the stream margins are various species of willow, the quaking aspen, the cottonwood, the birch (*Betula occidentalis*), the service-berry or june-berry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), the wild or choke-cherry (*Prunus demissa*), haws (*Crataegus rivularis*), the kinnikinnic (*Cornus stolonifera*), the elder (*Sambucus racemosa*), the maple (*Acer glabrum*), the sumac or "squaw-berry" (*Rhus aromatica*) and the wild rose (*Rosa californica* and *nuttiana*). In the richer soil of canyons and foot-hills the scrub-oak (*Quercus undulatus*) grows in dense patches. As an undergrowth over the sides of the canyons the box (*Pachystima myrsinites*) and Oregon grape are common, while various species of wild-currant (*Ribes*), *Ceanothus velutinus* and other shrubby plants often grow thickly. Of common herbaceous plants growing in favorable places and season may be mentioned such forms as *Erythronium grandiflorum*, *Fritillaria pudica*, *Smilacina amplexicaulis* and other Liliales; *Claytonia*, *Geranium richardsoni*, *Wyethia amplexicaulis*, *Mimulus luteus*, *Mentha* and other Labiatae, *Clematis*, *Aquilegia* and others.

In this ill-favored region large game was not relatively abundant, and the Gosiutes could not be primarily a hunting tribe. They seem to have placed no regular dependence upon forms larger than the abundant hare or "jack-rabbit," although when opportunity was propitious they sometimes undertook the securing of antelope and deer. At one side of Mill Creek Canyon, which is in the Wahsatch Mountains and opens into the Salt Lake Valley, there is a mountain valley which, broad and open at its upper part, narrows toward the canyon into a vertically-sided gorge which terminates abruptly at a precipice of great height. Occasionally the Gosiutes resorted to this richer region beyond their proper territory, and at opportune times surrounding deer and antelope would drive them down the valley to the gorge, where the terrified animals, finding retreat impossible, leaped over the precipice to their deaths. From this the Mill Creek Canyon is known to the Gosiute as Tingoup, which means rock or "precipice trap." Some of the older men also tell of a great "trap" artificially constructed in the Cedar Mountains and formerly kept in repair from year to year. This was a great run of V-shape, the sides

of which were walls or fences formed of logs and brush. At the time of a drive all available men and women would make a wide semicircle about antelope or other game that might be in the region and, shouting and continually closing in, would drive the animals to the narrow apex of the run or corral, where hidden hunters easily killed the bewildered game.

While antelope, deer, bear and other large game formed scarcely more than an occasional source of sustenance among the Gosiutes, the jack-rabbit, exceedingly abundant throughout the region, was highly important to them and was regularly a chief dependence in fall and winter for meat, raiment and blankets. After a hunt the meat was dried and preserved, while the skins were dressed and largely twisted into fur ropes. These fur ropes were then bound together to form blankets or articles of clothing which were very warm and serviceable. It was the custom to hold great rabbit hunts or drives every fall. In these drives the entire tribe engaged and were sometimes joined by neighboring bands. The common procedure was to construct of sage-brush, greasewood or other convenient material a great V-shaped run similar to the one described in the preceding paragraph, but of course with lower and tighter walls. At the apex was a hole leading into an underground passage covered or roofed with a hide. The hares were surrounded and driven into the enclosure by the co-operation of men, women and children. As the hares reached the apex of the enclosure they would run into the covered passage, from which they were taken by men stationed for the purpose. Sometimes the hares were merely driven into the heap of brush, where, bewildered and impeded, they were readily killed by means of clubs.

In the spring and early summer the ground-squirrel or spermophile, everywhere present, was trapped or hunted, originally with bow and arrow. It is still sought as food, as which it is much relished. Certain of the larger desert lizards and some snakes were formerly eaten, but these forms are no longer sought for this purpose, although declared to be good tasting.

An abundance of food was furnished at times by the black cricket (*Anabrus simplex*), several species of locusts and the cicada. The crickets often occurred in vast swarms or "armies." They were not only eaten in season, but were dried and preserved for winter use in baskets or other receptacles covered in pits. A favorite method of cooking fresh crickets was to place them in pits lined with hot stones in which they were covered and left until thoroughly roasted. This dish is really very palatable and is compared by the Indians to the

shrimp, which they accordingly term the aquatic or "fish cricket." Locusts were likewise eaten and were similarly prepared and preserved for winter use. The cicada was eaten both fresh and after cooking. Indian children may still often be seen catching these insects, deftly removing head and appendages, and eating the bodies at once with evident relish.

It was, however, upon the products of the plant kingdom as available in the flora in some of its features outlined above that the Gosiutes placed their chief dependence for food, a fact that led, in the trapper and pioneer days, to their being included under the odious omnibus designation of "diggers." Living close to nature and impelled by strict necessity, they knew the plants of their region with a thoroughness truly remarkable. From root to fruit they knew the plants in form and color, texture and taste and according to season and habitat. Whatever portion of a plant could serve in any degree for food they had found out, and whatever would poison or injure they had learned to avoid. From plants, too, they obtained most of their remedies, which were many, as well as the materials for making most of their household and other utensils. The education of the Gosiute children in a knowledge of these and other matters important to them in their original state was looked after with great care by the grandparents, as among other Indians, the older men and women, because of their longer experience and consequent more extensive knowledge, being looked up to as the natural teachers and advisers in the tribe; but since the change in mode of life consequent upon the coming of the white race this education is much neglected. As a result, the knowledge concerning plants and their properties possessed by the younger generations is much inferior to that of the older men and women now fast passing away.

The Gosiutes ate the leaves and stems of many plants as "greens" after boiling them in water according to the usual custom. Some members of the Cruciferae and Compositae containing acrid or otherwise distasteful oils or other principles were sometimes taken through a preliminary course of repeated washings to remove the objectionable taste as far as possible, after which they were cooked and eaten as usual. The leaves and petioles of the arrowroot (*Balsamorhiza sagittata*), termed *ku'-si-a-kën-dsîp*, furnished one of the most used and dependable foods of this type. This is a conspicuous and abundant member of the early-season flora throughout the region. The hastate leaves of this plant, mostly radical and forming a tuft, are eight or nine inches long, with still longer petioles, and the flowers are large,

showy heads like those of the sunflower. *Cymopterus longipes*, *an-dzup'*, is an umbellate widely distributed and abundant like the preceding form. It is an early spring plant with tufted leaves of pinnately decompound form and with umbels of yellow flowers. The leaves of this plant in season furnished a standard and favorite dish. The leaves of the closely related *Cymopterus montanus* were not eaten, though the rootstocks and proximal portions of the petioles were. Among many other plants of which the leaves were eaten may be mentioned *Troximon aurantiacum*, *mu'-tci-gi*, native water-cress (*Nasturtium*), *pa'-mu*, and *Ranunculus aquatilis*, the entire plants of the latter form being used. The entire plant of the cancer-root (*Aphyllon fasciculatum*), *po'-ho-ru*, a pale leafless parasite growing upon the roots of the sage-brush and several species of *Eriogonum*, was also eaten. The stems of the plumed thistle (*Cnicus edulis*), *po'-gwo*, as did also in quantity the lower tender stems and root-stocks of the bulrush (*Scirpus validus* and *maritimus*), *saip*. A plant of primary importance to the Gosiute, because it furnished one of their most valued medicines, but which was also the source of a certain amount of food, is *Ferula multifida*. Only the youngest shoots, just as they were breaking through the ground, were used as food, the ill-tasting older growths being rejected as unusable.

Of the plants that furnished food to the Gosiutes in the form of roots, root-stocks, tubers and bulbs, none is popularly so well known as the beautiful *Calochortus nuttalli*, *si'-go*, to the Indians, whence our common name sego, which is the State flower of Utah. The bulbs of this lily were formerly gathered as food. Not only were they eaten in season, but they were preserved in quantity for winter use by being dried and placed in pits like those described below. From these pits they were taken as needed. They were most commonly cooked with meat in "stews." When the Mormons first arrived in Utah and the struggle for food was so severe with them, they learned from the Indians the value of this article, and the digging of the bulbs in the spring did much in many families to stave off starvation.

Another lily furnishing an edible bulb is *Fritillaria pudica*, *wi'-na-go*, a yellow-flowered form blooming in the mountains in early spring. It was much less important, however, than the sego. The *Camassia*, *pa'si-go*, furnished a more important food of this class and in some sections where more available was extensively used. The bulbs of the wild onions (*Allium bisceptrum*, etc.), *küñ'-ga*, and those of the common spring beauty (*Claytonia caroliniana*), *dzi'-na*, were also eaten in season, but are said not to have been preserved for winter use.



One of the most highly prized of all food plants among the Gosiutes was *Carum gairdneri*, *yamp* or *yam'-pa*, which occurs in abundance in favorable places in the higher mountains. It grows to a height of four feet and bears rather few pinnately compound leaves. The roots are swollen and tuberous. It is these that are eaten. They are sweet and pleasant to the taste and are nutritious from the presence of an abundance of starchy material. The Indians were very fond of it and still frequently gather it. The usual method of cooking the roots was to roast them in pits lined with hot stones in which they were commonly covered and left overnight. Sometimes they were boiled. These roots were cached in large quantities for winter use.

An industry of the Gosiutes and related tribes very frequently noticed by early travellers was the gathering of the seeds of grasses and of various other plants, a source of food of fundamental importance. While many kinds of plants furnished seeds that were used, by far the greater proportion came from the grasses and members of the Chenopodiaceæ. Few grasses occurring at all abundantly did not furnish them seeds, as those mentioned in due order in the later lists will indicate.

Various chenopods previously mentioned as forming such a predominant and characteristic element of the flora over the valleys and flats furnished a great quantity of nutritious seeds; and in some localities species of *Atriplex* and *Chenopodium* in particular, and in wet places *Salicornia*, appear to have been the chief source of supply. Plants of these genera are so often seen growing thickly over wide areas that they would seem in places to have furnished a food supply limited only by the capacity and inclination of the Indians to harvest it. Especially *Atriplex confertifolia*, *suñ*, is abundant in the alkaline valleys throughout the region, occurring in enormous profusion in the more favorable places so as to have been much depended upon. Another species also furnishing seeds is *Atriplex truncata*, *a'-po*. The brittlewort or samphire (*Salicornia hebracea*), *o'-ka* or *pa'-o-ka*, previously mentioned, is a low, leafless, herbaceous plant with fleshy jointed stems. It has been compared in appearance to branching coral, to living groves of which the resemblance is accentuated by its presenting colors in many shades of pink, red and yellow. The plant occurs over extensive areas in marshy ground about the shores of the Great Salt Lake and elsewhere throughout the region, often thickly covering the ground for miles where no other plant is found. The seeds of this plant when made into a meal and cooked are said to have furnished an article tasting like sweet bread, and one of which the Indians were very fond.

Of Cruciferae furnishing edible seeds the most important seems to have been the hedge mustard (*Sisymbrium canescens*), *poi'-ya* or *po'-nak*, the seeds of which were gathered and used in the ordinary way, but were also, it is said, after being ground up to have been mixed with snow in the winter time and in this form eaten as a sort of refreshment. In the borage family the species of *Lithospermum*, *tso'-ni-baip*, more especially, furnished a portion of seeds. Seeds of the mints *Dracocephalum parviflorum* and *Lophanthus urticifolius*, both known under the name *ba'-gwa-nup* or *toi'-ya-ba-gwa-nup*, were also regularly gathered. Especially nutritious and important were the seeds beaten from the heads of a number of species of the Compositae. Among various others may be mentioned the arrowroot (*Balsamorhiza sagittata*), previously spoken of as furnishing edible leaves, the related *Balsamorhiza hookeri*, *mo'-a-kump*, *Wyethia amplexicaulis*, *pi'-a-kén-ds̄p*, *Gymnolomia multiflora*, *mu'-ta-kai*, and the sunflower (*Helianthus*). The familiar arrow-grass (*Triglochin maritimum*), *pa'-na-wi*, and the cat-tail (*Typha latifolia*), *to'-imp*, are also to be included here. The ripe spikes of the latter were gathered and the bristles were burned off, by which process the seeds were freed and were at the same time roasted.

The seeds of all these and of other plants were collected in approximately the same way. They were first gathered in large baskets commonly about two and a half feet wide by three feet deep and designated by the name *na'-pi-o-sa* or sometimes as *wu'-tsi-a-nump*. These baskets were closely woven and were made tight by means of the gum or pitch of the pine by which the meshes were thoroughly filled, as in the case of water-jugs. The ripe spikes or heads of grasses and the seed containing portions of other plants were knocked or swept into this basket (*ta'-ni-kûm-ma-wu'-ti-ga*) by means of a second smaller basket about the size of a three- or four-quart milk pan and known as the *da'-n̄iq<sup>u</sup>*. Often this *da'-n̄iq<sup>u</sup>* was provided with a handle projecting from one side like the handle of a dipper and along the side opposite the attachment of this handle with a flat piece of wood sharpened to an edge like the blade of a knife, its use being to strike against and cut off the fruiting portions of the plants. The large basket might be held in convenient position beneath the taller plants with the left hand, while in the right the smaller one, or *da'-n̄iq<sup>u</sup>*, was used to sweep the tops of the plants; but more frequently the *na'-pi-o-sa* was carried beneath the left arm or swung upon the back. When in the latter position a quick sweep of the *da'-n̄iq<sup>u</sup>* was made from right to left across the plants and then up over the left shoulder so as to carry the loosened material into the receptacle.

The materials gathered in the baskets in this way were carried to some convenient and suitable place near the encampment and piled upon the ground preparatory to threshing. This operation (*man-gop-ma-wu-pain*, to beat seed vessels, to thresh) was performed simply by beating thoroughly with sticks or paddles until the chaff, pods and other accessory parts were fully loosened from the seeds. The separation of the seeds from the chaff and other waste parts, the winnowing, was next accomplished by slowly shaking the threshed material from a special winnowing basket or fan held at a height when the wind was blowing which could carry away the chaff while allowing the seeds to fall more directly to the ground or upon skins spread for the purpose (*ma-wi'-a-nin*, to winnow). The winnowing basket (*ti'-u-wa*) was circular or ovate in form and was shallow; being but gently and gradually depressed from the margins toward the center. Larger or heavier materials were separated by hand. At the present time the Gosiutes grow wheat and oats in considerable quantity which they thresh and winnow in this primitive way as do various other Indians. The threshing is sometimes done by means of horses driven round and round in a circle over the cut grain spread out on a floor or upon hard ground, the tramping of the horses accomplishing what is more commonly effected by the pounding with sticks or paddles. The same method is used not only among other Indian tribes in the West, but also among peoples of the Orient.

After winnowing, the seeds were stored in baskets or other appropriate receptacles for winter, the containers being covered in pits in the usual way. Before using, the grain commonly was made into a meal by being ground up by hand in the well-known mortar or mill. Among the Gosiutes this was a flat stone of mostly oblong form (*pa'-to*) upon which the seeds were placed and pulverized by means of a smaller, mostly subcylindrical stone (*du'-su*), which was rubbed back and forth over the mortar under pressure. This operation in time resulted in wearing out the mill over the middle portion and leaving an elevated rim along each side, which served the better to keep the grain in place. The meal thus obtained was largely used as a porridge or mush or was baked into crude cakes.

Of high importance to the Gosiutes as food was the fruit of the nut-pine (*Pinus monophylla*). The expedition to the mountains each fall for gathering pine nuts was one of the great fixed events of the year; and to this day, when so little dependence is placed upon most of the original sources of their food supply, pine nuts (*ti'-ba*) are gathered regularly in considerable quantity and are kept for use or, to some

extent, marketed among the white people in trade. In visiting the regular Gosiute encampments during the pine-nut season one may feel certain to find them in great part deserted. The method of obtaining the nuts is to gather the cones and partially to burn them in a fire. In this process the nuts are roasted. The nuts are next beaten out of the cones. If further roasting be found necessary, it is carried out by placing the nuts in ovens. The roasted nuts were eaten directly with or without shells or they might be ground up in the mill into a meal. Formerly the nuts, after roasting, were placed in specially made, tall, sack-like baskets in which they were kept in pits or cellars.

The acorns (*ku'-ni-ro-ûmp*) of the Rocky Mountain or scrub-oak (*Quercus undulata*, var.), *ku'-ni-ûp*, found over portions of this regions, were used as food in season; but they are said not to have been preserved for winter use. They were by no means of the high use to the Gosiutes that the fruit of some oaks are to other tribes, such as those of California.

Of succulent fruits that of the service-berry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), *ti'-ûm-pi*, was probably most important. Not only did it furnish food in season, but it was preserved in large quantities for winter use. For preservation the berries were mashed up, spread out in layers, exposed to the sun and allowed to dry thoroughly. The dried fruit was then placed in pits lined with grass. Immediately over the top of the fruit was placed a layer of the leaves of the sage-brush, the whole being overlaid with cedar bark and covered finally with earth. For use in the winter the dried material was broken up in the mill and then boiled either with or without some kind of meat. To this was often added a portion of certain seed meals said much to improve the flavor and general palatability. The native currants (general name, *po'-go-nûp*) were gathered and preserved in the same way as the service-berries. Among these currants were the black or Missouri currant *Ribes aureum*, *kai'-i-ûmp*, *Ribes divaricatum*, *wi'-sa-po-gûmp*, and *Ribes leptanthum* and *lacustre*, *ai'-go-po-gump*. The fruit of the wild cherry or western choke-cherry (*Prunus demissa*) was similarly used and preserved. The fruit of the raspberry (*Rubus leucodermis*), *tu'-kwûn-dau-wi-a* or *tu'-kwûn-da-mi*, and of the strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*), *ãñ'-ka-pa-ri-ûmp*, were sought and used in season, but no effort was made to preserve them for later use. The berries of the rose (*Rosa californica*), *tsi'-ûmp*, were also among the foods.

A number of plants furnished the Gosiutes materials for smoking. Most highly prized among these was the native tobacco plant (*Nicotiana attenuata*), *pu'-i-ba-u*, a plant growing in dry places to a height

of one or two feet and bearing greenish-white salverform flowers from an inch to an inch and a half long. The leaves, borne on slender petioles and ovate to lanceolate in form, were dried and used as ordinary tobacco. Whether the related *Nicotiana quadrivalvis*, a native of Oregon and formerly cultivated by Indians from that State eastward as far as the Missouri, was formerly grown and used by the Gosiutes is uncertain. *Sedum glandulosum*, *äñ'-ka-ti-wi-a*, *Vaccinium cæspitosum*, *tš'-da-kai-mi-ya*, and *Silene menziesii*, *yo'-go-ti-wi-ya*, also furnished leaves which were similarly dried and used as ordinary smoking tobacco. Ranking in importance with the tobacco plant proper was the kinnikinnic (*Cornus stolonifera*), the inner bark of which was smoked alone or after mixture with tobacco.

Of beverages the Gosiutes seem to have had but few originally. A kind of tea made from the leaves of the mint (*Mentha canadensis*) is said to have been drunk considerably, pleasing the taste of many. The leaves of the shrub in early days sometimes termed the mountain-tea, *tšn'-ai-hya*, were also used for making tea. Another plant termed by the Indians *tu'-tom-pi*, but which I have not as yet definitely identified among those known to me in the immediate region, is said to possess a wood from which a good beverage was formerly made.

There were a number of chewing gums. One was supplied by the gum of the Douglas spruce (*Pseudotsuga douglasii*), *wañ'-go*. Also the latex of *Asclepias* and of *Senecio*, among others, was dried and converted into a gum. The chewing gum that seems to have been most prized, however, was obtained from the roots of the greater rabbit-brush (*Bigelovia douglasii*), *si'-bü-pi*. The inner part of the root having been rejected, pieces of the outer portion were taken into the mouth and chewed, a gummy substance gradually separating out and the more fibrous material being gradually removed. This gum is sweet and pleasant to the taste. Indian children and their elders as well may still often be seen preparing it.

For the making of baskets, bowls, water-jugs, baby-baskets or cradles, etc., various species of willows, *si'-o-pi*, such as *Salix lasiandra*, *longifolia* and others, supplied a considerable proportion of the material, though, when available, many much preferred the shoots of the cottonwood, *so'-ho-pi*, because of their greater toughness. For the frame in the several types of basket work, branches of the service-berry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), *ti'-üm-pi*, were used because of their strength and toughness. Water jugs, cooking bowls, seed baskets, winnowing fans and other vessels, designed to hold water or fine material, were made impervious by being coated on the inside or both

inside and outside with the gum of the nut-pine. A smooth, glasslike inner surface was often supplied to these vessels, as also and more especially to earthen dishes, by coating them with a mucilage obtained from *Malvastrum munroanum*, *koi'-no-kûmp*. This was secured by mashing or mincing the stems and leaves of the plant in water or simply by drawing it with pressure across the surface to be coated.

Bows were most commonly made from the wood of the mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus ledifolius*), *tu'-nûmp*, and arrows from the wood of the service-berry. The wood of the kinnikinnic was sometimes used for the frame-work of snow-shoes.

The winter lodges commonly were made almost entirely from the cedar, *wa'-pi*. The main structure was built in the usual shape of logs and poles of this plant, the whole being thatched with the smaller branches and the bark, the latter being specifically termed *i'-na-wa-tsip*. For a covering over the ground within the lodges, the bark and finer branches of the cedar or grasses were used. It was, no doubt, Gosiute lodges that Capt. Stansbury saw in 1849 when travelling through Skull Valley on the west side of the Great Salt Lake. He writes: "In a nook of the mountains, some Indian lodges were seen, which had apparently been finished but a short time. They were constructed in the usual form of cedar poles and logs of considerable size, thatched with bark and branches, and were quite warm and comfortable. The odor of the cedar was sweet and refreshing."<sup>2</sup>

Originally the wood of the sage-brush (*Artemisia tridentata*), *po'-ho-pi*, was largely used for securing fire by means of friction when it was available, which was the rule. For the same purpose, among others, the dried roots of the following were used: cedar (*wa'-pi*), mountain mahogany (*tu'-nûmp*) and *Shepherdia*.

The Gosiutes obtained empirically considerable knowledge concerning the medicinal properties of the plants of this region that was invaluable to them. It may be noted that most of the valuable remedies in our own Pharmacopœia also were first found out and used empirically. Hence it is not so surprising to find that many of the remedies used by the Gosiutes are very closely related to some of those which we have used for the same purposes. But, naturally, superstition among these Indians played a large part, and we find them often going through a procedure or applying a treatment the value of which must be regarded as wholly fictitious.

Superstitious beliefs and practices seem to have prevailed especially

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<sup>2</sup> *Expedition to the Great Salt Lake*, p. 171.

where animals furnished the material used as medicine or otherwise played a part in the treatment of disease. As one of the less involved cases may be mentioned the procedure in securing rattlesnake oil used for rheumatism. The person having secretly found a rattlesnake must address it in some such way as this: "My good brother, you are powerful; I wish you to help me." The rattlesnake must then be killed by a single shot directed unerringly from bow or gun through the head. The body of the snake was then opened and the fat stripped from within the body into a receptacle, after which the body was buried so as to be seen by no one else, as otherwise the virtue of the oil would be destroyed. The same procedure must be repeated with each snake used. Only when this method had been carefully followed out was the oil when subsequently rubbed upon the affected organ supposed to be curatively effective. As a second example may be cited the procedure supposed by many to effect a cure of persistent nose-bleed. The person affected must secretly take some of the blood from his nose to the nest of the red or occidental ant (*Pogonomyrmex occidentalis*) into an excavation in which it was poured, so that it would be lapped and eaten up by the ants. No dog or other animal must be allowed to touch the blood. If all had been carefully followed out cessation of the hemorrhage was supposed to follow.

The great majority of the many medicines used by the Gosiutes were products of the plant kingdom, though to a limited number of animal substances and preparations curative properties were attributed. As above stated, some of the medicines were of undoubted service, containing active principles identical with or closely related in not a few cases to those used or formerly used by our own practitioners. Often several different medicines might be used for the same ailment or what was regarded as the same, the one selected depending upon season, availability or personal preference. In some cases remedies were combined and given in a mixture, in which case each constituent was supposed to exercise its own particular virtue. Medicines were roughly classified according to their use, the classification being in correspondence with their categories of disease. Thus, medicine for wounds and cuts were classified as *i'-a-na-tsu*; for bruises and swellings as *bai'-gwi-na-tsu*; for burns, *wai'-a-na-tsu*; for coughs and colds, *o'-ni-na-tsu*; for bowel troubles, *koi'-na-tsu*; for "worms," *wu'-i-na-tsu*; for venereal diseases, *tim'-bai-na-tsu*; for rheumatism, *tso'-ni-na-tsu*; for the blood, *bu'-i-na-tsu*; for bladder and kidney troubles, *si'-na-tsu*, etc.

In setting fractured bones in the limbs sticks of some convenient wood about an inch in diameter and of appropriate length were used as

splints. These were tightly bound in place by means of buckskin cords passed from one splint to the next about which it was wound and then passed to the next and so on round and round the limb in a spiral. A padding between and beneath the splints was supplied by the reed (*Phragmites*) or other grass. It is said that a paste mixed with this or some other grass, appropriately cut up, was sometimes used, the whole drying or setting between and beneath the splints and forming about the limb a sort of cast that was rigid and effective. In one case of fracture of the leg observed under treatment by the writer, immobilization of the foot was secured by means of a flat piece of wood tied firmly against the sole by means of buckskin strings passing from the splintwork sheath.

In case of a wound from arrow or gunshot, a paste made by pounding or chewing up the root of the arrowroot (*Balsamorhiza sagittata*), *ku'-si-a-kên-dz'p*; previously mentioned among the food plants, was applied. If the hemorrhage was severe, a ligature was applied on the central or proximal side where possible. A tea made by twisting the juice from the roots of *Mitella* or related forms (*to'-sa-na-tsu*) was then given internally, the effect being to hasten elimination and purging. Regarded as considerably more efficacious than the arrowroot was the root of *Ferula multifida*, *to'-dz'ûp*, which is strong and rank in taste and smell. It was, and still is, used in essentially the same way as the arrowroot, upon wounds, cuts or bruises where the skin was broken. In case of compound fracture this was the application made to the wound in preference to all others. The root for use, as observed by the author, was first minced with a knife and thoroughly ground to a pulp in a mortar or by crushing upon a clean smooth stone by means of another used as a pestle. The paste was then smeared over the wound and bound in place. It was used in dressing the wound throughout the progress of healing. It seems especially to have been relied upon where there was infection or formation of pus. Among other plants furnishing preparations used on wounds, cuts or sores were *Cnicus eatoni*, *ai'-wa-bo-gûp*, and *Gilia*.

Among remedies supposed to have virtue in taking down swelling due to bruising or other causes may be mentioned first the roots of *Valeriana edulis*, which were pounded into a pulp and rubbed on externally. Another was made by steeping the roots of *Wyethia amplexicaulis*, *pi'-a-kên-dz'p*. The flax (*Linum perenne*) furnished a preparation used in the same way, as did also the roots of *Mentzelia laevicaulis* among various others. One informant stated that cases of persistent œdema in the limbs were sometimes treated as follows.



By means of a sharp flint the affected member was cut or gashed in numerous places over the surface from one end to the other and allowed to bleed freely. Next day the limb was ligatured proximally and a vein was located in a favorable position and opened by means of a pointed stick. The blood was allowed to flow from the vein for some time, after which the wound was stopped and the entire limb then covered with a salve made from the roots of *Valeriana* or that constituting some other *bai'-gwi-na-tsu*, and thoroughly bandaged.

For the treatment of burns the most prized remedy was furnished by *Spiræa cæspitosa*, a shrubby prostrate plant forming dense mats over limestone rocks and clefts in the canyons. The plant has fleshy roots and short matted branches upon which silky villous leaves are arranged in dense rosulate clusters. The roots after being cleaned and freed of their epidermis by means of a knife were boiled in water until soft and readily reducible to a pulpy mass. This is then ready for use, the wet, pulpy mass being smeared directly in a layer over the burned part and bandaged in place. On fresh burns the pulp or salve was renewed usually four times each day. The remedy is much valued and in cases observed by the author seemed efficacious. A moss (*Bryum*) is said by some also to have been used on burns. For the same purpose the green wood of the mountain mahogany was also sometimes charred, reduced to powder and, after moistening with water, applied to the wound.

A number of plants furnished materials used as remedies for rheumatism. Such was *Valeriana*, *toi'-ya-bît-âm-ba-ga*, above mentioned, the roots of which are pounded up and rubbed on the affected parts. The common yarrow (*Achilleia millefolium*), *wañ'-go-gîp*, was also bandaged about affected joints, as were also the steeped leaves of the common sage-brush, *po'-ho-bi*.

Of remedies used for disorders of the alimentary tract there were many. A remedy much valued for intestinal disorders of babies and infants, but also used with adults, often as a secondary treatment in cases of accidents or other bodily trouble, was obtained from the roots of several of the Saxifragaceæ, especially *Heuchera*, *wi'-gûn-dza*, and *Mitella*, *pi'-a-nânk*. The medicine is purgative in action (*koi'-na-tsu*). Because of the white color of the roots the preparation is commonly known as *to'-sa-na-tsu*, meaning "white medicine." It was given in the form of a decoction or tea. Another similar remedy, used especially with children, was prepared from *Arenaria triflora*, var. *obtusa*. The wood of the choke-cherry (*Prunus demissa*), *to'-o-nûmp*, was sometimes scraped and from the scrapings a decoction made which was

also used in bowel disorder, in children more especially. In some cases an emetic was given to relieve pain and effect restoration. For this purpose the root of *Silene multicaulis* was said to have been used, this being mashed or ground up and drunk in warm water. Another emetic was prepared from the poison sego (*Zygadenus nuttalli*), *ta'-bī-tci-gop*.

In cases where a person was thought to be suffering from worms or other intestinal parasites the gum or resin from *Pinus monophylla*, *wañ'-go*, was sometimes put in boiling water and drunk as hot as could be borne.

The roots of *Peucedanum graveolens*, etc., *i'-jaip*, were used as a medicine called from the high value placed upon it *pi'-a-na-tsu*, a word meaning "great medicine." This was used for affections of the throat by being reduced to a pulp and applied directly by means of a finger. Sometimes a string was tied to a piece of the root and the latter then swallowed to be again drawn back out over the affected part by means of the string. A decoction was also made from the root.

For colds, coughs and bronchial affections a favorite remedy was prepared from the leaves of the cedar (*Juniperus*), *wa'-pi*. The leaves were boiled in water, the decoction being drunk hot. During the winter season in families where there are children one is still likely to find a pot of cedar tea kept boiling over the fire. A remedy for coughs and the colds and the accompanying headaches, etc., was prepared by some by making a decoction of cedar and sage-brush leaves in a tea from *Mentha canadensis*, *pa'-gwo-nūp*. A medicine used for biliousness with severe cold was a mixture of *pi'-a-na-tsu*, previously mentioned, a laxative or *koi'-na-tsu*, and the resin of the pine, a decoction of the three being prepared and drunk at intervals.

A tea prepared from the roots of *Lithospermum pilosum* and *longiflorum tso'-ni-baip*, was much used for kidney trouble. It seems to be a strong diuretic. The author has seen it used for this purpose also among the Utes. It is regarded as very effective.

The Gosiutes had a considerable number of remedies severally regarded as efficacious in varying degrees in the curing of venereal diseases and affections in general of the sexual organs. They are termed *tīm'-bai-na-tsu*. Among plants furnishing such remedies may be mentioned *Parnassia fimbriata*, *Spiræa millefolium* and *Eriogonum ovalifolium*. The application was made for the most part externally in the form of a wash or as a preparation in a poultice.

A favorite remedy in cases of fever was furnished by the leaves of the common sage-brush (*Artemisia tridentata*), *po'-ho-bi*. This plant

was in early days and in many settlements still is similarly much used among the white people of this region. Indeed, among many it is regarded almost as a panacea, being used for coughs and colds, rheumatism and other ailments, as well as for fevers, the medicine sometimes being applied externally and sometimes taken internally, depending upon the affection. In intermittent fevers, the white sage (*Eurotia lanata*), *tcí'-cop*, was considerably used.

#### SOME FEATURES OF WORD FORMATION IN THE GOSIUTE LANGUAGE.

The primary stems of the Gosiute language are mostly verbal in character. They are monosyllabic in form and are largely further reducible to significant elementary sounds. The vowel sounds where capable of dissociation in this way represent general modes of motion which are modified or conditioned in definite ways by combination with consonants placed in the initial position. Hence, leaving aside secondary and exotic factors, the vital, active part of the language is found to be especially vivid. The verbs largely define themselves, and it is probably for this reason that it has seemed necessary for each verb or verbal combination to be set off or introduced by a general causal particle, *ma*.

In the composition of the primary stems to form secondary combinations and words, the more specific particles come first, those expressing the more general notions being final; *i. e.*, the first syllables control and restrict the final ones. The combination is thus such as clearly to suggest or to define the action or conception to be symbolized or represented. In verbs the final syllable in the indefinite form is one that signifies some general action or mode of action. *N*, *-in* or the more definite *-kin* are such endings representing in effect, making, producing or simply acting or doing; *no* indicates general motion or transportation, etc. By means of such endings nouns are readily converted into verbs. When a stem representing a noun in the objective or other relation is incorporated, it occupies the initial position in the verbal combination. Some simple examples of verb formation follow:

*a, na*, indicates movement or extension out or away from in a straight line, projection, etc.

*a'-pi* (*a'-vi*, *ha'-bi*), a secondary root derived from the preceding root + *bi*, (*vi*), meaning primarily to accumulate, to rest upon, etc. Hence *a'-pi* means to rest or lie upon while extended, to stretch out upon, to lie down. Used separately in speaking of persons the form of the verb becomes *ha'-vi-do*.

*pa'-ha-bi-no*, to swim. This word is composed of *pa*, water, + *ha'-bi*, to lie or stretch out (as indicated above), + *no*, indicating motion.  
*ka'-ri-no*, to ride sitting down. Derived from *ka'-ri-*, to sit down, + *no*, indicating locomotion as in the preceding combination. Applied to riding in train, wagon, etc., in a general way.

*pûñ'-ga-ri-no*, to ride horseback. From *pûñ'-go*, horse, + *ka'-ri-no*, the preceding word.

*ai'-no*, to lope. From *ai*, a root meaning to leap, to spring or to rebound, + *no*, indicating locomotion as in the preceding words.

*pañ'-go-în*, to dive. From *pa*, water, + *go*, a root meaning to penetrate, etc., + *în*.

*ki'-wa-tso-kîn*, to cut with scissors. From *-gi'-wa*, to bite or cut apart (*gi*, bite or cut in two, + *wa*, to press aside or apart, to separate), + *tso*, squeeze or press together, + *kîn*, explained previously.

*gwa'-ci-kîn*, to braid. From *gwa'-ci*, tail, braid, etc., + *kîn*, to make, etc.

*ba'-hu-în*, to smoke (as a cigarette). From *ba'-u*, tobacco, + *în*, explained above.

Nouns, with which we are here chiefly concerned, are readily derived from verbs and verbal combinations through the use of suffixes which, like the verbal endings previously mentioned, designate general or class ideas. Verbs are sometimes employed as nouns without the use of such suffixes. Nouns compounded of simpler nouns or of other words are frequent. In the plant names hereafter given it will be seen that one noun in such compounds frequently bears a possessive or adjectival relation to the principal. In such cases this relation is indicated by the addition of *n* or of *m* or by using the particle *ûn* or *ûm* more discretely. For example:

*ni'-am*, my, mine. From *ni'-a*, I, + *m*.

*ai'-tîn-dain-ti*, bore of a gun. From *ai'-ti*, gun, + *n*, + *dain'-ti*, hole.

*Tîm'-pîn-o-gwât*, Provo River. From *tîm'-pi*, stone, + *n*, + *o'-gwât*, river.

*Ai'-bîm-pa*, Deep Creek. From *ai'-ba*, clay, + *m*, + *pa*, water, stream; *i. e.*, "clay water."

*to'-go-ûn-go-na*, Painted cup (Castilleia). From *to'-go-a*, snake, + *ûn*, + *gu'-na*, fire; *i. e.*, "snake fire."

The more important noun suffixes occurring in plant names are indicated below in order.

1. *tci*, *tsi* (*tc*, *ts*). A common ending in the names of living things

or of the organs or parts of such. In Gosiute it is more frequent in animal names. It also occurs in plant names, but with nothing like the frequency to be noted in the Ute, where it is the commonest ending. Examples:

*po'-ni-ûts*, skunk.  
*yû'nû-tsi*, 'badger.  
*mu'-tu-nats*, humming bird.  
*yu'-ro-gots*, Rocky Mountain jay.  
*du'-î-tci*, child, baby.  
*nân'-kî-tci*, ear (also as *nân'-kûs*).  
*deutc*, brother-in-law.  
*su'-go-pû-tsi*, old man.  
*o'-tci*, grandson.

See further under 3.

2. *bi*. Indicates a living thing or part of a living thing. In the former case commonly followed by the ending indicated under 1, as represented below under 3. Examples:

*bi*, the heart.  
*nam'-pi*, foot. From *na*, indicating support or bottom part, + *m*, + *bi*.  
*pam'-pi*, head. From *pa*, top, summit, + *m*, + *bi*.  
*îm'-pi*, mouth. From *ti*, referring to teeth or a cutting object, + *m*, + *bi*.  
*mam'-bi*, hand.  
*mo'-bi*, nose. From *mo*, indicating protrusion, extension, etc., + *bi*.

3. *bî'-tci*, *bîtc*. The preceding stem + the animate ending *tci(tc)*. Indicates a living individual or something regarded as such. Very common in animal names, but only occasional in those of plants. Examples:

*i'-a-bîtc*, gopher.  
*mom'-bîtc*, owl.  
*tu'-ko-bîtc*, wildcat.  
*we-gom-bîtc*, turkey buzzard.  
*pân'wîtc*, fish.

4. *ûp* (*îp*, *-p*). One of the commonest endings in plant names. As a noun ending it indicates substance or material or simply thing or object; and, hence, in plant names it is often the practical equivalent of "plant." In some plant names, in fact, the ending is clearly a

modification of *o'-pi*, meaning wood, tree or plant, rather than the pure suffix *úp*.

The regular suffix is mostly added to verbs, though it may also under certain conditions be added to nouns. It is also added to verbs to indicate completion of an action forming one past tense or giving a participial effect. Examples:

*tš'-kúp*, food. From *di'-ka-kšin*, to eat, + *úp*.

*pa'-gšin-úp*, cloud. From *pa'-gšin*, to make or produce water, + *úp*.

*wai'-úp*, charcoal. From *wai'-hšin*, to burn, + *úp*.

*go'-úp*, enclosure, corral, trap, snare, etc. From *go*, a root in its most frequent sense meaning to surround or to enclose, + *úp*.

*da'-pi-úp*, socks, hose. From *da'-pi*, foot, + *úp*.

5. *úmp*. Composed of the possessive *úm(m)* + *úp(p)*. The possessive would seem to belong primarily to a preceding noun, but the combination has acquired the character of a largely integral suffix with a definite and peculiar force. It conveys usually the idea of a material used for some purpose. It occurs frequently in the names of plants or of plant products used for food. In some plant names, etc., it is likely the representative of the combination *úm* + *ba*, meaning seed, or + *bi*, rather than of the combination first indicated above. Examples:

*tš'-úmp*, rose berry. From *tš'-o-pi*, the rose (*i. e.*, the plant), + *úmp*; *i. e.*, the part of the plant used for food, the fruit.

*po'-gúmp*, currant (the berry).

*āñ'-ka-ti-wi-úmp*, the sumac berries (fruit of *Rhus*).

*so'-ko-ri-úmp*, the Oregon grape (the entire plant. From *so'-ko-ri*, deer, + *úmp*, the plant serving as food for the deer.

*wi'-úmp*, haws.

6. *na*. Used mostly as a prefix to designate a support, source, means or instrument. Examples:

*na'-dzi-ta*, cane, walking-stick or staff. From *na* + *dsi'-ta*, a stick or rod for thrusting, etc.

*na'-tse-ya*, handle (as of a tea-cup). From *na* + *tse'-ya*, to carry.

*na'-gwa-na*, perfume. From *na* + *gwa'-na-kšin*, to give out a smell or odor.

*na'-di-ko*, bait. From *na* + *di'-ka-kšin*, to eat, + *go*, to enclose, to snare.

*na'-dsa-to-wi*, shell thrower (of a gun). From *na* + *dsa'-to*, to draw or jerk out, + *wi*, iron or thing of iron.

7. *nûmp*. A combination of *na* and *ûmp*, the two preceding suffixes. It is a very common noun ending used to indicate means or instrument. Examples:

*tî'-ki-nûmp*, table. From *dî'-ka-kin*, to eat, + *nûmp*.  
*ka'-ri-nûmp*, chair. From *ka'-ri-do*, to sit down, + *nûmp*.  
*go'-to-nûmp*, stove. From *ma-go'-to*, to heat, to make hot, to burn, + *nûmp*.  
*tso'-tî-gi-nûmp*, pillow. From *tso*, particle referring to the head, + *ma-rî'-gi*, to lay or place upon, + *nûmp*.  
*go'-ti-nûmp*, spear. From *ma-go'-tî'n*, to stick or thrust into, + *nûmp*.

Some words recurring frequently in plant names may next be listed. In compounds, of course, these words do not occur as a rule in their entirety, but are represented by one or more of the more significant syllables.

As examples of words frequently entering into names to indicate a color characteristic the following may be listed. The form within parentheses represents the syllables ordinarily appearing in compounds.

*to'-si-bît* (*to-sa-*), white.  
*tu'-o-bît* (*to*), black.  
*ãñ'-ka-bît* (*ãñka*), red.  
*pu'-i-bît* (*pui*), green.  
*o'-a-bît* (*oa*), yellow.  
*on'-ti-gait* (*onti*), roan, etc.  
*ku'-tsîp* (*ku-tsi*), ashen, gray, etc. Meaning primarily ashes and used in plant names especially to indicate the ashen or grizzly appearance due to thick growths of pubescence, etc.

Words indicating habitat occur with especial frequency in plant names.

*ku'-tsîp*. In addition to the force above explained, this word, in combination, may also indicate growth as being in dry soil, etc.  
*pa*, water.  
*tîm-pi* (*tîm-pi*, *tî'n*, *tî*), rock.  
*toi'-ya-bi* (*toi-ya*), mountain.  
*toi'-ya-wünt*, canyon.

The two following are very frequent in names of plants where it is desired to indicate size, especially where there are several closely related forms to be discriminated and size represents a prominent difference.

*pi'-ûp* (*pi-a*, *pi*), large, tall.

*ti'-ai-qũ-tsi*, *ti'dũ-tsi* (*ti-a*, *tĩ-da*), small, short, etc.

Naturally we find in plant names syllables representing or indicating some particular part or feature of the plant.

*ba*, *bi-a*, seed, fruit.

*gûp*, pod, seed vessel, fruit.

*o'-pi*, wood.

*a'-ka*, *si'-a-ka*, stem, shoot, etc.

*sĩ'-gi*, leaf.

*wa'-tsĩp*, bark.

*ai'-go-gũnt*, thorn.

*ai'-di-wĩs*, *wĩ'-sa*, spine, prickle.

A few of the more frequently occurring words used in plant names to indicate relations or characters other than those indicated above are these:

*na'-tsu*, medicine.

*ĩ'-ca*, wolf, and, secondarily, false.

*wu'-da*, bear.

*pũñ'-go*, horse.

*tai'-bo*, white-man, this being frequent in names more recently devised to indicate forms introduced into the region since the advent of the whites.

The more general terms used by the Gosiutes to indicate plant groups were largely and primarily indicative of habitat, the ecological relations seeming most obtrusive to their minds. Next to the ecological relations, the economic seemed to have influence and we find groupings based upon uses in medicine and as foods. As examples of names applied to plants according to habitat may be mentioned the following.

*pa'-bu-ĩp*, applied to any plant floating upon water. From *pa*, water, + *bo(po)*, root, indicating position upon surface of, floating, rising, etc., + *-ûp* or possibly *o'-pi*.

*ĩm'-bo-ip*, applied to any plant growing upon or over rocks, etc. From *ĩm*, referring to rock as above explained, + *bo*, as in the preceding, + *-ûp*.

*toi'-ya-da-tsĩp*, applied to a shrub growing on mountain or in canyon.

*pan'-di-sip*, applied to a plant growing submerged in water. From *pan*, aquatic, + *dĩ'-si-*, meaning to penetrate or thrust into or beneath, + *-ûp*. It is also applied to animals, such as water-beetles, living beneath water.



## CATALOGUE AND VOCABULARY.

In the case of the great majority of the plants dealt with in these pages, the Gosiute names have been tested repeatedly in order, so far as possible, to eliminate errors and to determine the standard and pure as distinguished from the occasional and extraneous. The work has been carried on largely as recreation at different seasons of the year; and at these various times tests have been made through various better informed men and women of the Skull Valley division of the tribe, these being consulted both singly and in groups. However, there remains a certain number of species the names and uses of which I have not as yet been able to test in a way wholly satisfactory to myself.

The Gosiute plant names, like our own popular ones, with which they are properly to be compared, are frequently generic rather than specific in compass and, naturally, may sometimes apply to species lying in technically different though usually closely allied genera. In some cases they are the practical equivalents of popular English names, while in others they are distinctly different in scope from these or may be without any name in our language at all corresponding, for a large proportion of the native plants in the West are as yet without popular designations of any sort. It often happens that one single kind of plant is known under two or more names to the Gosiutes. In such cases one name is commonly more comprehensive than the other and applicable likewise to various other related or supposedly related forms, while the other may be strictly applicable only to the species under consideration. Then, again, the same plant may be regarded from different points of view, classed on correspondingly different bases, and so come to be designated under several class or generic names indicating these several relations. Thus, it may be regarded as to its habitat, as to its structure or appearance, as to its service to man or animal as food, or as medicine, etc. It may bear a different name indicative of each of these relations in addition to that which may be regarded as in a measure specific and restricted to it alone. The restriction in use of a name depends much upon the commonness or importance of the plant, there being different names even for closely related species in many cases—proportionately much more numerous than is the rule among our own people.

In ordinary conversation among the Gosiutes a long plant name may frequently be shortened through the omission or dropping out of one or more syllables. Such abbreviations may result in changes in the remaining syllables thus brought into different relations to each other

through the operation of definite phonetic laws, as of rhythm in quantity, etc., which cannot be here considered. There may thus result from one original name several current forms.

The values of the letters used in recording Gosiute words in the present paper are approximately those of the Smithsonian alphabet and are essentially as follows:

- a is pronounced as in far or as in the German lachen.
- ä is sounded like a in the English word fat, etc.
- e is pronounced as in they or as in the German Dehnung.
- ě is pronounced as in then or as in the German denn.
- i is pronounced as in pique or as in the German ihn.
- ŷ is sounded as in pit or as in the German dick.
- o is pronounced as in vote or as in the German Bogen.
- u is pronounced as in rule or as in the German du.
- û is pronounced as in but.
- ü is pronounced as in the German müde or as u in the French lune.
- ai is sounded as in the German Kaiser or as i in bite.
- oi is pronounced as in boil.
- c is pronounced like sh in shall, etc.
- d, f, h, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, y and z are given their ordinary sounds in English.
- g is pronounced as in gig or as in the German geben.
- ñ is pronounced like ng in sing.
- q is pronounced like ch in German lachen, Dach, etc.
- dj is pronounced like j in judge.
- tc is pronounced like ch in church or like c in the Italian cielo.
- Nasalized vowels are indicated by a small superior n; thus a<sup>n</sup>, etc.

Attention should be called to the essential equivalence and, within the limits marked by certain phonetic rules, the interchangeability (1) of k and g; (2) of t, d, and r; and, less completely, (3) of n and m. Of the letters or sounds of the second group, t is most commonly initial in position and r and d internal.

#### LATIN OR SCIENTIFIC NAMES WITH POPULAR AND GOSIUTE EQUIVALENTS.

<i>Acer glabrum</i> Torr. Maple.	<i>Abies menziesii</i> Lindl. Balsam.
pa'-go-ni-ûp.	sa'-nañ-go-bi.
[Probably from pa, water, + ku'-ni-ûp, oak.]	[sa-na-, gum, pitch, etc., + añ'-go-bi, spruce.]

*Abronia fragrans* Nutt. Sand  
Puff.

ta'-ka-dī-da-rûp.

*Achillea millefolium* L. Yarrow.  
wañ'-go-gîp.

Used commonly among the  
Gosiutes in the form of a  
tea for biliousness, head-  
ache, etc. Also applied  
externally for rheumatism  
and sometimes on bruises.

*Aconitum fischeri*, etc. Monks-  
hood; Aconite.

Y'-ca-bo-gop.

[Probably from Y'-ca, wolf,  
and secondarily, deceptive,  
false, baneful, + bo-gop,  
fruit, berry, the name re-  
ferring to poisonous prop-  
erties as a result of which  
horses eating it sometimes  
die.]

Acorn.

ku'-ni-ro-ûmp.

[ku'-ni-ûp, oak, + ro + ûp.]

See further under *Quercus*.

*Actæa spicata* L. Baneberry.

toi'-ya-ba-gwo-no-gîp.

*Agaricus* sp. Mushroom.

so'-ai-tûmp.

*Agropyrum repens* Beauv. Blue-  
joint.

o'-ro-rop.

o'-ro.

o'-do.

The seeds of this grass were  
among those formerly used  
as food.

*Allium bisceptrum* Watson and  
*acuminatum* Hook. Wild  
Onion.

küñ'-ga.

Bulbs eaten in spring and  
early summer. Not pre-  
served for later use.

*Alnus incana* Willd. Alder.

u'-gu-dzûp.

*Alopecurus aristulatus* Mx. Fox-  
tail grass.

tî'-so-nîp.

tî- + so'-nîp, grass.

*Amarantus* sp. Amaranth.  
ats.

Seeds formerly eaten. Con-  
stituted an important  
source of food.

*Ambrosia psilostachya* DC. Rag-  
weed.

tu'-ro-sip.

[The name seems to mean  
black sap; tu'-o-bit, tu'-ro-  
vi, black, + sip, sap,  
juice, etc.]

Occasionally used as a remedy  
for sore eyes. For this  
purpose the leaves were  
steeped in hot water and  
bandaged over the affected  
organ. The same name  
was often applied to *Iva*  
*axillaris*, q. vid.

*Amelanchier alnifolia* Nutt. Ser-  
vice-berry; June-berry.

ti'-ûm-pi.

The berries formed a very  
important source of food  
among the Gosiutes, being  
used both in season and  
preserved in large quan-  
tities for winter use. For  
preservation the berries  
were mashed and dried as

previously described. If the berrying grounds were not too far distant from the winter encampment, the dried berries were cached on the spot to be obtained during the winter as needed or to be transported at a more favorable time to a more accessible position.

This plant also furnished the material preferred for arrows and for the framework of cradles and other forms of basketry.

*Amsinckia tessellata*.

ku'-hwa.

tso'-hamp.

Seeds formerly eaten.

*Anaphalis margaritacea* Benth.  
and Hook. Everlasting.

mo'-ha-gûp.

*Androsace septentrionalis* L.

? ka'-na.

Cf. *Lewisia*.

*Anemone multifida* Poir. Wind-flower.

toi'-ya-mo-ha-gûp.

*Angelica pinnata* Watson.

pa'-si-gwûp.

Occasionally spoken of as *ku'-i-gwa-nûp*, but incorrectly so, according to best informed Indians.

Roots used as medicine.

*Antennaria dioica* Gaertn. Everlasting.

toi'-ya-na-tsu.

[*toi'-ya-bi*, mountain, + *na'-tsu*, medicine.]

?ku'-yi-ko-nûp.

ku'-yi-gwa-nûp.

Said by one informant to have been used in cases of snow-blindness, being steeped in water and bandaged over the eyes. The first name is probably not wholly specific.

*Aphyllon fasciculatum* T. and G.  
Cancer-root.

po'-ho-ru.

[*po'-ho-bi*, sage-brush, + *ru*,  
*ru'a*, son.]

The name is given in reference to the fact that this plant is commonly found growing parasitically upon the roots of the sage-brush; hence, "son of the sage-brush."

The entire plant was sometimes eaten.

*Aplopappus macronema* Gray and  
*parryi* Gray.

tîm'-bi-mo-a-gwa-nûp.

*Aplopappus suffruticosus* Gray  
(sometimes also *macronema*, the preceding form).

toi'-ya-ba-hwip.

toi'-ya-ba-o-pi.

The name means in effect simply "mountain plant," and is not wholly specific.

*Apocynum androsaemifolium* L.  
Dogbane; Indian Hemp.

wu'-da-wa-nûp.

[*wu'-da*, bear, + *wa'-nup*,  
rope, string, fiber, etc., the  
name referring to the

strong fiber obtainable  
from this plant.]

Fiber of hemp obtained from.  
Cf. name Indian Hemp.

*Aquilegia coerulea* James. Colum-  
bine.

pa'-wa-gûmp.

pa'-o-gûm-pi.

Informants stated that plant  
furnished a medicine that  
acted on the heart. Seeds  
were sometimes chewed as  
medicine; and a tea made  
from the roots was used  
for abdominal pains and  
when one was "sick all  
over," as it was broadly  
put.

*Arabis holboelli* Hornem. Rock  
Cress.

si'-bo-i-ûp.

Cf. *Cleome lutez*, to which the  
name is also applied.

*Arabis retrofracta* Grah. Rock  
Cress.

pi'-a-poi-na.

pi'-a-si-bo-i-ûp.

[pi'-ûp, big, large, + si'-bo-  
i-ûp.]

*Arctium lappa* L. Burdock.

mu'-pa-tai-gi-nûp.

The burdock is an introduced  
plant, and the name above  
given is used only by a  
limited portion of the Gos-  
iutes, having been formed  
rather recently.

*Arenaria biflora*. Sandwort.

tîm'-bo-ip.

This is a very general term

indicative of habitat as  
previously explained.

*Arenaria congesta* Nutt. Sand-  
wort.

Classed as a *koi'-na-tsu*, or  
bowel medicine.

*Arenaria triflora* var. *obtusa* Wat-  
son. Sandwort.

wi'-dcan-gwo-dcop.

[wi'-dca, pine-hen, + n, +  
gwo'-dcop.]

toi'-yan-tîm-ba-dzap.

Like the preceding, classed  
as a *koi'-na-tsu*.

*Argemone mexicana* var. *hispida*  
Gray. Prickly Poppy.

pa'-ra-tî-tsîn-bo-gop.

toi'-yan-bo-gop.

Apparently a somewhat gen-  
eral descriptive term.

*Aristida purpurea* Nutt. Triple-  
awned Grass.

yo'-nîp.

o'-gwîp.

toi'-ya-o-gwîp.

[toi'-ya-bi, mountain, +  
o'gwîp.]

*Arnica cordifolia* Hook.

ta'-ni-kûmp.

*Arnica parryi* Gray.

mo'-ha-gûp.

Cf. *Anaphalis*.

*Artemisia biennis* Willd.

pi'-a-wa-da.

[pi'-ûp + wa'-da.]

wa'-da.

on'tîm-pi-awa.

on'tîm-pi-a-wa-da.

[on'tîm, brown, roan, + pi'-a-  
wa-da.]

The seeds formerly exten-

sively gathered and used  
as food.

*Artemisia discolor* Dougl. and  
*trifida* Nutt.

ku'tsi-pa-wa-tsíp.

ku'tsi-pa-wats.

ku'tsi-pa-hwats.

[*ku'tsíp*, ashes, ashen or gray,  
etc., + *pa'wa-tsíp*, or its  
shortened forms, *pa'wats*  
or *pa'hwats*, as in the name  
of the following species.]

Seeds formerly eaten as with  
the preceding form.

*Artemisia dracunculoides* Pursh.

pa'wats.

pa'hwats.

The seeds of this plant are  
oily and nutritious. For-  
merly much gathered as  
food. Said to have formed  
a favorite dish.

*Artemisia tridentata* Nutt. Sage-  
brush.

po'ho-bi.

A tea made from the leaves  
of this excessively abund-  
ant plant was much used  
as a medicine in febrile  
conditions, etc. The leaves  
were also used as a covering  
over berries and other foods  
preserved in caches.

*Asclepiodora decumbens* Gray.

?pi'wa-nûp.

A chewing gum said to have  
been made from latex.

*Aster adscendens* Lindl. Aster;  
starwort.

pa-oto'-ga.

*Astragalus iodanthus* Watson.

Rattle-weed; Buffalo-bean.

na'da-pa-ra-na-giint.

da'pa-rai-nûmp.

The name refers to the shoe-  
shaped legumes.

*Astragalus junceus* Gray. Rat-  
tleweed.

One of the *pûñ'go-na-tsu* or  
horse medicines, as which  
it is said to have been  
valued. The name is from  
*pûñ'go*, horse, and *na'tsu*,  
medicine.

*Astragalus utahensis* T. and G.

Rattleweed.

to'sa-wu-da.

[*to'sa*, -*to'si-bít*, white, +  
*wu'da*, bear, a name appar-  
ently suggested by the  
dense white woolly cover-  
ing of this plant and its  
legumes.]

ti'a-sa-ton-dzi.

*Atriplex canescens* James.

dsi'cûp.

Seeds eaten.

*Atriplex confertifolia* Watson.

suñ.

su'no.

?ka'nûm-pi.

The seeds were formerly eat-  
en, this and other species  
of *Atriplex* forming one of  
the most important sources  
of seed food. This and the  
related forms frequently  
occur in the region over  
great areas. The seeds  
were gathered in the same

manner as those of grasses  
as previously described.

*Atriplex truncata* Torr.

a'po.

Seeds used as food as with the  
preceding species.

*Avena sativa* L. Oat.

o'a-tûmp.

Apparently from English oat  
+ ûmp.

*Balsamorhiza hookeri* Nutt.

o'a-kûmp.

?mo'a-kûmp.

a'kên-dzîp.

wi'a-kên-dzîp.

Seeds used as food.

*Balsamorhiza sagittata* Nutt.

Arrowroot.

ku'si-a-kên-dzîp.

[ku'tsîp, ashen, gray, + a'kên-  
dzîp.]

ku'si-ak.

Shortened form of the pre-  
ceding word.

a'kên-dzîp.

This brilliantly flowered  
plant, which is abundant  
over the hills and moun-  
tain sides throughout the  
Gosiute territory, was  
formerly of much economic  
importance to them. In  
the spring the large leaves  
and their petioles were  
boiled and eaten. Later,  
when the seeds were ripe,  
these were beaten out of  
the heads into baskets and  
used as food as in the case  
of those of *Helianthus*.  
The root was used as a

remedy upon fresh wounds,  
being chewed or pounded  
up and used as a paste or  
salve upon the affected  
part.

Bark.

wa'tsîp.

*Beckmannia cruciformis* Host.

Slough Grass.

u'gû-pi.

u'gûp.

*Berberis repens* Lindl. Oregon

Grape.

so'ko-ri-ûmp.

[so'ko-ri, deer, + ump, indi-  
cating food, etc. Hence  
"deer food."]

*Berula angustifolia* Koch.

a'tam-bî-tcûp.

*Betula occidentalis* Hook. Birch.

u'di-ûp.

*Bigelovia douglasii* Gray. Rabbit-  
brush; Rayless Golden-  
rod.

si'bû-pi.

The chewing-gum most  
highly valued among the  
Gosiutes was prepared from  
this plant as previously  
described.

*Bigelovia pulchella* Gray. Rabbit-  
brush; Rayless Golden-  
rod.

ta'bi-si-bû-pi.

[ta'bi, sun, + si'bû-pi, a name  
of *B. douglasii*, the pre-  
ceding species, regarded as  
the typical *Bigelovia*.]

ta'bi-si-pomp.

[ta'bi, sun, + pam'pi, head

(probably); "sun-head."

Cf. our name sun-flower.]

Branch (shoot).

si'ũñ-gũn.

si'a-ka.

*Bromus breviaristatus* Thurb., etc.

Brome Grass.

to'bai-bi.

to'pai-bi.

to'ho-bai-bi.

to'ho-bi.

Seeds formerly eaten.

*Brizopyrum spicatum* Hooker.

ku'so-nĩp.

*Bryum* sp. Moss.

so'-go-ba-gwĩp.

so'-ko-ri-bo-ũmp.

[In the first name *so-go* means earth. In the second *so'-ko-ri* means deer, the reference being to the eating of the moss by this animal.]

Bud.

ĩ'-gi-si-a-ka.

[From ĩ'-gi, present, initial, si'-a-ka, sprout, branch, etc.]

*Calochortus nuttalli* Torr. and Gray.

Sego.

si'-go.

The common name for this attractive lily is taken from the Indian name. In the spring and early summer the bulbs of the sego were formerly much used as food by the Gosiutes, constituting a standard source at that time of the year. The bulbs were also

dried and preserved for winter use in the usual type of pit or "cellar."

*Camassia esculenta* Lindl.

Camass.

pa'-si-go.

As with the preceding form, the bulbs of this plant were formerly a prized source of food. The bulbs of this plant were likewise preserved for winter use. They were usually cooked by roasting in pits lined with hot stones.

*Cardamine cordifolia* Gray. Bitter Cress.

?mo-a-gwa-nũp.

*Carex hookeriana* Dew. Sedge.

ai'bi-baip.

[Prob. ai'ba, clay, + baip (?from ba + ũp).]

*Carex jamesii* Torr., *fistula*, *muri-cata*, etc. Sedge.

pa'gi-gĩp.

*Carex utriculata* Boott. Sedge.

pa'gi-gĩp.

pai'gĩp.

ai'bi-baip.

[ai'ba, clay, + pa, water, + -ũp.]

Children sometimes eat lower tender stems and parts of roots.

*Carex* sp. Sedge.

pa'ra-wẽ-ce-gop.

Roots rarely used as medicine.

*Carum carui*.

a'pa.

?tĩn'ta.



*Carum gairdneri* Benth. and Hook.  
yam'pa.  
yamp.

The fleshy roots of this plant furnished a food very important to the Gosiutes and related Indians and one of which they were especially fond. The plant is widely distributed and occurs abundantly in the mountains. The roots were commonly prepared by roasting in a pit lined with hot stones. They were preserved in quantity for winter use.

*Castilleja miniata* Dougl. Indian  
Paint-brush; Painted Cup.  
koi'di-gfp.

Also spoken of sometimes as *to'go-un-go-na*; but this name more frequently restricted to the next species.

*Castilleja parviflora* Bong. and  
*minor* Gray. Indian Paint-  
brush; Painted Cup.

*to'go-ûn-go-na*.

[From *to'go-a*, snake, rattle-  
snake, + *ûn*, + *gûn*, *gu'na*,  
fire. Hence, "snake fire."]

Catkin, pistillate, of willows, etc.  
*bi'a-gînt*.

[Apparently *bi'a*, *ba*, seed,  
etc., + *kîn*, + *t*.]

Catkin, staminate, of willow, etc.  
*Y'dcûm-ûm-bu-i*.

*Ceanothus velutinus* Dougl. New  
Jersey Tea.

*a'di-rûm-bîp*.

*a'di-rûm-bîp-âñ-ka-sip*.

[*a'di-rûm-bîp* + *âñ'ka-bît*,  
red, + *sîp*.]

*Cercocarpus ledifolius*. Mountain  
Mahogany.

*tu'nam-pi*.

*tu'nûmp*.

The wood of the mountain mahogany was the favorite material among the Gosiutes for bows. Powdered charcoal made from the green wood was used by some on burns.

*Cercocarpus parvifolius* Nutt.  
Mountain Mahogany.

*tu'hi-nûp*.

*Chaenactis douglasii* Hook. and  
Arn.

*wañ'gîn-gîp*.

*?ko'si-bo-qûn-tos*.

Sometimes minced or mashed  
up and rubbed on limbs,  
etc., for soreness or aching.

*Chenopodium capitatum* Watson.  
Goose-foot; Pigweed.

*kûm'ûn-tsi-a*.

[Prob. *kûm*, rabbit, + *ûn*, +  
*tsi'a*.]

*??pa'gwo-nûp*.

Seeds formerly gathered for  
food, this species being the  
source of a large supply.

*Chenopodium leptophyllum* Nutt.  
Pigweed; Goose-foot.

*i'û-pi*.

Seeds served as food as with  
the preceding species.

*Chenopodium rubrum* L. and *capitatum* Watson. Pigweed;  
Goose-foot

- on'tīm-pi-wai.  
 [on'ti-gait, roan, etc., the  
 name referring to color of  
 ripe fruiting.]  
 kûm'ûn-tsi-a.  
 Seeds formerly eaten.
- Chrysopsis villosus* Nutt., etc.  
 Golden Aster.  
 toi'ya-dī-sas.  
 [toi'ya-bi, mountain, etc., +  
 dī'sas.]  
 ?tu'go-wa-tsip.
- Cinna arundinacea* var. *pendula*  
 Gray. Wood Reed Grass.  
 to'bai-bi.  
 Seeds gathered for food.
- Claytonia caroliniana* var. *ses-*  
*silifolia* Torr. Spring-  
 beauty.  
 dzi'na.  
 Bulbs used as food. The  
 same name is sometimes  
 applied to the cultivated  
 potato (*vid. sub Solanum*).
- Claytonia perfoliata* Donn.  
 pa'gwo-dzûp.  
 ?pa'bu-ip.  
 The second name a general  
 term designating habitat,  
 as previously described and  
 probably not correctly ap-  
 plied to the present species.
- Clematis douglasii* Hook. Clema-  
 tis; Virgin's Bower.  
 o'bîn-da-ma-nûmp.  
 ?a'ra-si-mu.
- Clematis ligusticifolia* Nutt.  
 Clematis; Virgin's Bower.  
 o'bîn-da-ma-nûmp.  
 Furnished a medicine.
- Cleome integrifolia* Torr. and Gray.  
 a'na-gwa-nûp.  
 bī'tei-gwa-nûp.  
 Leaves formerly pounded up  
 in water and applied as a  
 remedy to sore eyes.
- Cleome lutea* Hook.  
 si'bo-i-ûp.  
 Occasionally spoken of under  
 the same name as the  
 preceding.
- Cnicus drummondii* Gray. Plumed  
 Thistle.  
 tîn'tsîñ-ga.  
 tsîñ'ga.  
 tsi'na.  
 Portions of stems formerly  
 eaten.
- Cnicus eatoni* Gray. Thistle.  
 po'gwo.  
 po'go.  
 ai'wa-bo-gop.  
 ai'gwa-bo-gop.  
 Also sometimes spoken of  
 under second name of the  
 and its variants.  
 Used as a remedy on cuts  
 and sores. Stems eaten.  
 Probably the thistle most  
 used as food.
- Cnicus undulatus* Gray. Plumed  
 Thistle.  
 pa'bo-go.  
 Also as tsîñ'ga, etc.  
 Stems eaten.
- Commandra pallida* A. DC. Bas-  
 tard Toad-flax.  
 tîm'bo-ip.  
 A general term.

*Cornus stolonifera* Michx. Kinnikinnic; Dogwood.

ãñ'ka-kwi-nûp.

ãñ'ka-koi-nûp.

[Cf. the Shoshoni *ãñ'ka-sib*.

The name refers to the red color of the shoots.]

The inner bark of this plant, most commonly called kinnikinnic in the West, was formerly much smoked as tobacco. It was often mixed with ordinary tobacco when the latter was procurable. Its effect was mentioned by one Gosiute as being not a little like that of opium. The wood was sometimes used in the making of snow-shoes.

Cone, of Pinus.

ti'ba-ûn-gop.

The name is from *ti'ba*, pine nut, + *un*, + *gop*, pod or seed-vessel.

*Cowania mexicana* Don. Cliff Rose.

hi'na-bi.

Leaves used as medicine.

*Cratægus oxycanthus*. Thorn.

bï'tcîp.

*Cratægus rivularis* Nutt. Haws.

wi'ûm-pi.

wi'ûmp.

*Crepis glauca* Torr. and Gray.

mu'tci-gi.

mu'tci-gîp.

mu'ha-ti-bu-i.

Leaves said sometimes to have been eaten.

*Crepis occidentalis* Nutt.

mo'a-mu-ï-tci-gîp.

mo'a-mu-ï-tci-gi.

*Cymopterus longipes* Watson.

an-dzûp.

[Cf. Shoshoni *toi'yan-dûp*.]

The leaves of this plant, so abundant and widespread in this region, formed a common article of food in the spring. They were prepared by boiling.

*Cymopterus montanus* Torr. and Gray.

tu'na.

Seeds and underground parts eaten, but not the leaves, as was done with the preceding form.

*Cystopteris fragilis* Bernh. Fern.

pa'sa-gwûp.

*Delphinium bicolor* Nutt. and

Menziesii D.C. Larkspur.

pa'ga-sau-wi-no-ûp.

tu'ku-ba-gûmp.

The second name refers to the deep blue flowers (*tu'kûm*, the sky, and hence blue, etc.).

Recognized as poisonous.

*Deschampsia cæspitosa* Beauv.

var. Hair Grass.

toi'ya-so-nîp.

[*toi'ya-bi*, mountain, + *so'nîp*, grass.]

toi'ya-si-wûmp.

[*toi'ya-bi*, mountain, + *si'wûmp*, q. vid.]

Seeds eaten.

*Deschampsia danthonioides* Munro.

Hair Grass.

mo'no.

?yo'ni-so-nĭp.

*Deyeuxia canadensis* Beauv. and

*stricta* Trin. Reed Bent

Grass.

ni'a-bĭp.

añ'go-ma-tai-yu.

añ'go-ma-tsai-yu.

[añ'go-bi, spruce, + ma'tsai-yu.]

*Dodecathion meadia* L. Shooting

Star.

pa'bu-ĭp.

*Dracocephalum parviflorum* Nutt.

Dragon-head.

toi'ya-ba-gwa-nŭp.

[toi'ya-bi, mountain, or toi'ya-wĭnt, canyon, + pa'gwa-nŭp, mint, which see further.]

The same name also applied to the related forms *Lophanthus urticifolius* and *Scutellaria*.

Seeds gathered as food.

*Echinosperrum redowskii* Lehm.,

*floribundum* Lehm., etc.

Stickseed.

tso'nap.

This same name was applied to various borraginaceous plants in about the same way as our own English popular name "stickseed."

*Eleocharis palustris* R. Br. Spike-

rush.

wan'dzi-baip.

By some occasionally loosely spoken of as ba'hwap, which

is correctly the name for *Juncus*.

*Elymus canadensis* L. Wild Rye.

ti'wa-bi-nĭp.

o'ro-rop.

o'ro.

o'do.

Seeds formerly gathered for food.

*Elymus sibiricus* L. Wild Rye;

Lyme Grass.

o'ro-rop.

o'ro.

o'do.

By some also spoken of loosely as ni'a-bi, *q. vid.* Seeds used for food.

*Epilobium alpinum* L. Willow-herb.

u'sa.

*Epilobium coloratum* Muhl. Willow-herb.

tu'si-gĭp.

The name refers to the black seeds.

*Epilobium spicatum* L. Willow-herb.

pa'ga-so-nap.

*Epipactis gigantea* Dougl.

wan'di-wa-sŭmp.

wan'di-wa-sĭp.

*Equisetum hiemale* L. Scouring Rush.

ŷ'sa-yu-gĭp.

Name refers to use made of plant by Indian children for whistles.

*Erigeron canadensis* L. Fleabane.

?on'tĭm-pi-wa-tsĭp.

?on'tĭm-pi-wai.

This name probably not cor-

rectly applied to this form,  
being by nearly all re-  
stricted to species of  
*Chenopodium*.

*Erigeron glabellus* Nutt. var. Flea-  
bane.

tŷ'sas.

dŷ'sas.

toi'ya-dŷ-sas.

toi'dŷ-sas.

toi'ya-da-ti-go-ra.

*Erigeron grandiflorus* Hook. Flea-  
bane.

ta'kan-dŷ-di-a-gûp.

ta'kan-dŷ-dai-gûp.

The root is said to have been  
used in the preparation of  
an arrow poison.

[ta'ka, arrow, + dŷ'di-a-kŷn,  
to kill, etc., gop, gûp, snare,  
means of securing, etc.]

*Erigeron leiomerus* Gray. Flea-  
bane.

pu'i-dŷ-sas.

[pu'i-bŷt, blue, violet, etc., +  
dŷ'sas.]

tŷ'-sas.

dŷ'sas (cf. sub *E. glabellus*).

?toi'ya-ta-son-dzi.

*Erigeron macranthus* Nutt. Flea-  
bane.

pa'uñ-ga.

kai'si-na-bop.

The name *mo'a-gûp* is often  
applied in a general way  
to various fleabanes by  
some Gosiutes.

*Eriogonum brevicaulis* Nutt.

pu'i-wa-nûp.

*Eriogonum cespitosum* Nutt.

tŷm'pi-tŷm-bo-i-ûmp.

*Eriogonum cernuum* Nutt.

oi'tcu-mo.

[oi'tcu, bird, + mo'a, (prob.)  
leg; given in reference to  
the peduncle which resem-  
ble slender bird legs with  
toes at top.]

oi'tcu-yo.

*Eriogonum heracleoides* Nutt.

bŷ'tca-mok.

Name refers to handlike  
appearance of peduncles  
and rays.

o'a-pa-dza-ki.

*Eriogonum inflatum* Torr.

oi'tcu-mo.

oi'tcu-o.

oi'tcu-yo (cf. sub *E. cernuum*,  
etc.).

?pi'a-ga.

*Eriogonum microthecum* Nutt. and  
several others closely re-  
lated.

sa'na-kûn-da.

sa'na-künt.

an'ka-wa-dzûmp.

*Eriogonum ovalifolium* Nutt.  
Silver Plant.

sa'na-kûn-da.

sa'na-künt.

One of the *tim'bai-na-tsu*.

Also an eye medicine and  
occasionally used for  
"stomach-ache."

*Eriogonum umbellatum* Torr.

sa'na-kûn-da.

sa'na-künt (cf. preceding  
species).

o'a-pa-dza-ki.

*Eriogonum villiflorum*.

toi'gu-pa-gŷnt.

Said to have been used on burns, but this statement not confirmed.

*Erodium cicutarium* L'Her.

Stork's Bill; Alfilaria.

yam'pa-gwa-nûp.

Apparently from *yam'pa* (q. vid.). Cf. *gwa'nup*, odor, etc.

*Erythronium grandiflorum* Pursh.

Dog-tooth Violet.

toi'ya-wi-tûm-ba-ga.

*Euphorbia montana* Engelm.,  
*dentata* Michx., etc.

mo'a-ba-bu-ip.

?toi'ya-ba-bu-ip.

*Eurotia lanata* Moq. White Sage.  
tei'cop.

Used as a remedy in intermittent fevers.

*Ferula multifida* Gray.

to'dzûp.

The young shoots of this plant are said sometimes to have been eaten, but never the grown plant or old parts, which were far too strong in taste. The roots furnished a remedy highly esteemed as an application on wounds and bruises. For this purpose the roots are first sliced or minced and then thoroughly mashed to a pulp on a stone. It was then ready to be spread upon the affected part. The author saw it thus applied to an Indian's foot that

had been crushed under the wheel of a wagon.

Regarded also as an excellent remedy for distemper in horses among the Utes and Gosiutes. The procedure is to burn the roots in a pan held beneath the nose of the sick horse so that the latter shall inhale the smoke.

The seeds are said occasionally to have been eaten.

*Festuca tenella* Willd. Fescue Grass.

si'wump.

yo'ni-so-nîp (Goship. Cf. *Glyceria*).

Seeds served as food.

*Festuca ovina* L. var. *brevifolia*  
Watson. Fescue grass.

toi'ya-si-wump.

[toi'ya-bi, mountain, + si'-wump.]

tî'sa-hûmp.

yo'ni-so-nîp (Goship. Cf. preceding form and *Glyceria*).

Occasionally this and preceding form are mentioned as *to'bai-bi* (see *Poa*).

Seeds eaten.

Flower (general term).

hî'bîñ-gûp.

*Fragaria vesca* L. Strawberry.

añ'ka-pa-ri-ûmp.

[añ'ka-bît, red, + pa, pa'ri, water, watery, + -ûmp; "red water berry."]

*Franseria hookeriana* Gray.

pi'a-tso-hwa.

*Fritillaria pudica* Spreng. Buttercup; Yellow Bell.

wi'na-go.

Bulbs formerly eaten to some extent.

*Galium aparine* L. var., and relatives. Bedstraw.

Said to be one of the *pûn'go-na-tsu* or horse medicines, but no more specific named could be recalled by informants. Said by one to be good for horses when "give out"; but author has no information beyond this statement.

*Geranium fremonti* Torr. Wild Geranium; Crane's Bill.

ka'na-gwa-na.

pa'hu-ip.

Decoction made from root used in diarrhœa, etc. The remedy is an active and effective astringent. It may be remarked that a species of the same genus was formerly much used for similar purposes in our own medical practice and that by many it was as such highly esteemed.

*Gilia aggregata* Spreng., etc.

mu'tu-nats-ûm-bi-ji.

[*mu'tu-nats*, humming-bird, + *um*, possessive, + *bi'dci*, milk, nourishment; "hummingbird's milk or nectar." Names applied also to several other related forms, such as *Zauschneria*.]

*Gilia gracilis* Hook and *linearis* Gray.

i'am-bîp.

[Prob. *i'a*, wound, + *m*, + *bîp*.]

Said formerly to have been mashed up and applied on wounds and bruises.

*Glyceria æroides* Thurber. Manna Grass.

si'wump.

yo'ni-so-nîp (Goship. Cf. *Festuca*).

Cf. *Festuca*, to which name is also applied. *Glyceria* is apparently the typical or standard form.

Seeds formerly an important source of food.

*Glyceria aquatica* Smith. Reed Meadow Grass.

kûm'a-ra-si-yu-gîp.

pa'si-wûmp.

[*pa*, water, + *si'wûmp*, *q. vid.*: water *si'wûmp* in reference to habitat in wet ground and along streams.]

Seeds used as food.

*Glyceria nervata* Trin.

tai'gwi-bi.

si'wûmp.

?pa'si-wûmp (cf. preceding form).

Seeds eaten.

*Glaux maritima* L. Sea-Milkwort.

pa'ru-sip.

?o'ta-bi-da.

*Geum rosii* Ser.

Said by one to be an *i'a-na-tsu*.

*Geum macrophyllum* Willd.

nñ'ûn-tsai.

Decoction from roots used as medicine.

*Glycosma occidentalis* Nutt.

pi'a-po-gop.

?pa'si-gwîp.

Cf. *Osmorrhiza* and *Angelica*, which are also called by the same name, the former probably being the *pa'si-gwîp* proper.

*Gnaphalium sprengelii* Hook. and

Arn. Cudweed.

nan'te-bitc.

toi'ya-da-ti-bu-da

toi'ya-da-ti-bu-da-go-ra.

Grass (general term).

so'nîp.

*Grayia polygaloides* Hook and Arn.

Shad Scale.

kan'gûm-pi.

*Grindelia squarrosa* Dunal. Gum

Plant; Arnica.

mu'ha-kûm.

Cf. further the use of this term as indicated in Gosiute list.

A cough medicine is made from the roots among the Utes, but the author has no information of such use among the Gosiutes. However, it was quite likely used.

*Gutierrezia euthamiae* Torr. and

Gray. Torch-weed; Rabbit-brush.

ku'ki-koi-nûmp.

*Gymnolomia multiflora* Benth. and

Hook.

mo'ta-qa.

i'ca-mo-ta-qa.

[i'ca, false, + mo'ta-qa.]

Seeds formerly eaten.

*Hedysarum mackenzii* Richard.

pa'sa-ton-dzîp.

[Prob. pa'sa, dry, + ton'tso, clover, + ûp.]

pi'o-ra.

[pi'ûp, large, long, + o'ra, stem.]

*Helenium autumnale* L. Sneezeweed.

tî'da-ya-gûp.

tî'ya-gûp.

mo'ta-qa.

mu'ta-qa.

*Helenium hoopesii* Gray. Sneezeweed; Sneezewort.

tî'da-ya-gûp.

ti'ya-gûp.

toi'ya-mo-ta-qa.

*Helianthella uniflora* Torr. and Gray.

mu'ha-kûmp.

mo'ha-kûmp.

pi'a-pa-ot-qa.

[pi'ûp, large, + pa-ot'-qa, q. vid.]

*Helianthus annuus* L. Sunflower. i'ûm-pi.

The seeds of the sunflower formed a highly prized source of food and oil among the Gosiutes. The seeds, when ripe, were beaten out of the heads into baskets by means of paddles or by means of the ordinary collecting baskets previously described.



*Heracleum lanatum* Michx. Cow  
Parsnip.

ko'no-gwîp.

*Heuchera rubescens* Torr. and  
related species. Alum-  
root.

wi'gûn-dza.

pa'sa-wi-gûn-dza.

The roots of this plant and closely related forms, including especially the species of *Mitella*, used as a remedy for colic, etc., in babies and children. The properties of the roots are generally astringent. The preparation from the root is commonly spoken of as "to'sa-na-tsu," a word meaning "white medicine," in reference to its color. It is used in the form of a tea or decoction. It is still constantly used and is highly valued.

*Hieracium gracilis* Hook and  
*scouleri* Hook. Hawkweed.

mu'tci-gi.

mo'tci-gi.

*Holodiscus discolor* var. *dumosa*  
Maxim.

ku'si-wup.

tiñ'go-îp.

tñ'gwîp.

*Hordeum nodosum* L. and *jubatum*  
L. Barley.

kwa'tci-ûp.

kan'kwai-tcûp.

*Humulus lupulus* L. Hop.

wa'nûp.

wa'na-na-tsa-mo-gi.

u'na-tso-mo-gi.

bi'tca-mok.

?Seeds sometimes mixed in small amounts with the meal or flour prepared from seeds of grasses, etc., preparatory to baking into cakes.

*Hydrophyllum occidentale* Gray  
and *capitatum*. Waterleaf.

toi'ya-ba-gwo-dzûp.

[toi'ya-bi, mountain, + pa'-  
gwo-dzûp.]

*Hypnum* sp. Moss.

pa'oñ-gûp.

Cf. *Polytrichum*.

*Iva axillaris* Pursh.

tu'ro-sip.

[tu'o-bît, tu'ro-vi, black, +  
sip, sap, juice, + ûp.]

The same name includes also  
*Ambrosia*, q. vid.

*Iva xanthifolia* Nutt.

tu'ro-sip (cf. preceding form).

?kûm'ûn-tsi-a.

Used by a few, but doubtless  
incorrectly. See *Chenopodium*.

*Ivesia gordonii* Torr. and Gray.

?toi'ya-wan-go-gîp.

*Jamesia americana* Torr. and  
Gray.

toi'ya-da-tsîp.

One of a number of mountain plants known under this general designation.

*Juniperus californica* var. *utahensis*, etc. Cedar; Juniper.

wa'pi.

wap.

The full name as heard among the Shoshoni is wa'ap-o-pi,

and clearly means fire, match, or "kindling wood."

In the Gosiute and most related dialects the *o'pi*, wood, is not heard, the form remaining variously as *wap*, *wa'pi* and *wai'ap* (cf. the Gosiute *wai'hñn*, to burn).

One of the most familiar of arborescent plants in the Gosiute territory, occurring widely over the foothills and mountains. It furnished the wood most commonly used in the construction of winter lodges, the bark (*i'na-wa-ts'ip*) being used for thatching and occasionally as a covering on the floor, though smaller branches and especially grasses were commonly applied to the latter purpose. The bark was also used to line and cover the pits in which dried fruits, etc., were stored. The leaves furnished a favorite medicine for coughs and colds, being used in the form of a tea. It is still much in use for this purpose.

The cedar-berries, known as *wap'-ûm-pi*, were sometimes eaten in fall and winter after proper boiling.

*Juniperus communis* var. *alpina*.  
wap.  
añ'go-gwa-nûp.

[Prob. *añ'go-bi*, spruce, + *gwa'nûp*, odor, etc.].

*Juniperus virginianus* L. Red Cedar.

pa'wa-pi.

*Kalmia glauca* Ait. American Laurel.

tĩm'pĩn-tu-nûmp.

[tĩm'pi, rock, + tu'nûmp, mahogany.]

Also one of the plants spoken of under the general designation *tĩm'bo-ip*. Leaves by some used as a medicine.

*Krynitzkia fulvocanescens* Gray.

ku'si-ya-ni-gĩnt.

[ku'ts'ip, ashes, ashen, in reference to the dense gray covering of hair, + ya'ni-gĩnt.]

*Lactuca leucophæa* Gray. Lettuce.

mu'tci-g'ip.

mu'tci-gi.

(pa-ot'-qa; prob. incorrect for this form.)

*Lactuca ludoviciana* DC. Lettuce.

mu'tci-g'ip.

?bi'tci-gwa-nûp.

mu'tci-gi.

The leaves of the various species of *Lactuca* were eaten.

*Lathyrus ornatus* Nutt. Everlasting Pea.

mu'da-bis.

Also known under the general name of *pi'o-ra*, referring to the stem, and *na'da-pa-ra-na-gĩnt*, the latter in restricted usage applying to *Astragalus* and referring to the pod.

*Layia glandulosa* Hook and Arn.

mo'ta-qa.

mu'ta-qa.

Applied also to several other related forms. Cf. further in the Gosiute list under *mo'ta-qa*.

Leaf (general term).

s'gi.

*Lemna*. Duckweed.

wa'da-bu-ïp.

pa'ya-bo-sip.

*Lepidium intermedium* Gray.

Peppergrass.

wu'bu-i-nûp.

The same name was also applied to several other species belonging to the same family with about the same comprehensiveness and flexibility as our popular name "peppergrass." Cf. *Draba*.

*Lewisia rediviva* Pursh.

ka'na.

Lichen (general term).

tîm'pîn-so-kûp.

[tîm'pi, rock, + n, + sok'ûp, earth, "rock earth or covering."]

*Linum kingii* Watson. Flax.

na'na-rïp.

*Linum perenne* L. Flax.

Applied as a remedy to bruises, etc. Said to take down swelling, etc. Cf. the use of flax-seed meal.

*Lithospermum hirtum* Lehm.

Gromwell.

ãñ'ka-tso-nap.

ãñ'ka-tso-ni-baip.

[ãñ'ka-bît, red, + tso'nap or tso'ni-baip (cf. under next species), the reference probably being to the deep orange color of the corollas.]

*Lithospermum pilosum* Nutt. and *multiflorum* Torr. Gromwell; Stickseed.

tso'ni-baip.

tsom'ba.

tso'nap.

[From tso'mo, tso, hook, etc., + ba, seed, + -ûp or -ïp, the reference being to the burlike fruit. Cf. our popular name "stickseed," which corresponds very nearly to the Indian word.]

The seeds were sometimes eaten. The roots formed a valued remedy in kidney trouble (diuretic).

*Lonicera utahensis* Watson and *involuta* Banks. Woodbine; Honeysuckle.

pi'a-ra-dûm-bïp.

pi'a-da-rûm-bïp.

pa'ri-a-ûn-dïk-ûp.

[pa'ri, elk, + ûn, + dïk'ûp, food; i. e., "elk's food." Cf. the Ute *te'ed-kav*.]

These plants are also often spoken of under the name *wu'da-ûn-dïk-ûp*, "bear's food," because the berries are said to be eaten by the bear. Cf. the name "bear-berry," applied by the settlers of Montana, etc., to species of *Lonicera*.

*Lophanthus urticifolius* Benth.

toi'ya-ba-gwa-nûp.

[toi'ya-bi, mountain, +  
pa'gwa-nûp, mint (*Mentha*)  
the reference being to  
habitat.]

Cf. *Drzcocephalus* and *Scutel-*  
*laria*, to which forms the  
same name is also applied.

The seeds were formerly ex-  
tensively gathered for  
use like those of the grasses  
and chenopods.

*Lupinus leucophyllus* Dougl., *par-*  
*viflorus* Nutt., etc. Lupine.

kwi'ta-kwa-nûp.

[Prob. *kwi-tûp*, excrement,  
+ *gwa'nûp*, odor.]

*Lycopodium*.

?pam'bu-i-ûp.

*Lycopus sinuatus* Ell. Water  
Horehound.

n'i'di-ba.

n'i'dîb.

Occasionally heard as *pa'gwa-*  
*nûp*, the name of the mint  
(*Mentha*).

*Lygodesmia grandiflora* Torr. and  
Gray.

Said to be one of the horse  
medicines or *pun'go-na-tsu*.

*Madia glomerata* Hook. Tarweed.

nan'tai-bîtc.

nan'te-bîtc.

These names somewhat  
doubtful as applied to this  
species.

*Malvastrum coccineum* Gray.

False Mallow.

pa'sa-koi-no-komp.

koi'no-komp.

Cf. the following species.

*Malvastrum munroanum* Gray.

koi'no-komp.

koi'ya-kûmp.

This and the preceding form  
formerly pounded up in  
water to form a mucilage  
or gummy paste (*wi'nau-*  
*tsaug*), which was applied  
over the rough inner sur-  
faces of earthen vessels,  
especially bowls (*wi'nau*).  
The paste filled up the  
small holes and covered  
over irregularities and upon  
hardening left thus a  
smooth surface. The  
*wi'nau-tsaug* (bowl "fil-  
ler") was sometimes simi-  
larly used in wicker vessels  
designed to hold water, the  
latter commonly being  
first "pitched" with pine  
gum.

*Mammillaria* (?).

mu'tsa.

Outer portion of the cactus  
removed and central part  
used as food.

*Matricaria discoidea*.

?mu-i'-tei-gi.

*Medicago sativa* L. Lucern; al-  
falfa.

pu'i-di-kûp.

[*pu'i-bît* + *dik'ûp*.]

*Melica poaeoides*.

wa'bi.

*Mentha canadensis* L. Mint.

pa'na-tî-so.

pa'gwa-nûp.

- From the leaves of this plant a tea was made which was used as a beverage.
- Mentzelia lævicaulis* Torr. and Gray and *multiflora*.  
pi'a-ku-hwa.
- Mentzelia pumila*, *albicaulis*, etc.  
ku'hwa.
- Said by one informant to have been used as a medicine for burns (*wai'a-na-tsu*).
- Mertensia alpina*.  
?toi'ya-mo-ta-komp.
- Microseris major* and *linearifolia*.  
mu'i-tci-gi.  
mu'tci-gip.
- Mitella trifida*.  
pi'a-näñk.  
to'sa-na-tsu.
- The roots of species of *Mitella* and *Heuchera* were gathered and kept as a medicine for colic in babies. It was used as a decoction and was much valued. The color of the dried roots gave the name of *to'sa-na-tsu*, white medicine, to the preparation as likewise *Mitella* itself.
- Monardella odoratissima*.  
pu'i-di-sas.
- Monolepis chenopodoidea*.  
ko'ga-bi.  
ko'ga-rûm-pi.
- Seeds said sometimes to have been eaten.
- Nasturtium palustre* DC. and var.  
Water-cress.  
si'bo-i-ûmp.  
Plant eaten.
- Negundo aceroides* Moench. Box-elder.  
gu'su-wup.
- Negundo aceroides*, staminate flowers of.  
ku'ni-ûp.
- Negundo aceroides*, pistillate flowers of; samara of.  
näñ'ki-teo.  
[näñk, ear, + prob. *tso'mo*, *teo*, bead, etc.].
- Nicotiana attenuata* Torr. Tobacco.  
pu'i-ba-u.
- This was the source of tobacco largely used by the Gosiutes, the leaves being dried in the ordinary way and used either alone or mixed with the inner bark of the kinnikinnic (cf. under *Cornus*).
- Oenothera biennis* L. Evening Primrose.  
tsi'gi-tûmp.
- Seeds said to have been occasionally eaten.
- Oenothera cespitosa* Nutt. Evening Primrose.  
??ka'na-gwa-nu.
- ??Roots used as medicine.
- Opuntia rutila* Nutt., *microseris* DC., etc. Cactus.  
ai'gwo-bi.
- Formerly used as food, the spines being removed and the joints roasted in hot coals.
- Orogenia linearifolia* Watson.  
kwi'ta-po-ni.  
kwi'ta-po.

Gosiutes say the bear often  
digs up and eats the bulbs  
of this plant.

*Orthocarpus linearifolius* Benth.

ta'bi-wûmp.

pi'a-ba-bi-wûmp.

*Osmorrhiza nuda* Torr. Sweet  
Cicely.

pa'si-gwîp.

Cf. also the related *Glycosma*  
and also *Angelica*.

*Oryzopsis cuspidata* Benth. Moun-  
tain Rice.

wai.

A valuable bunch-grass very  
common in Nevada and  
Utah. Formerly it fur-  
nished an abundance of  
seeds or grain to the Gos-  
iutes.

*Oxyria digyna* Camp. Mountain  
Sorrel.

äñ'ka-si-yu-na.

*Pachystima myrsinites* Raf. Box.  
ta'tsîp.

*Parnassia fimbriata* Banks. Grass  
of Parnassus.

tîm'bi-wi-gûn-dza.

tîm'bi-wi-gûn-ta.

One of the tîm'bai-na-tsu.

*Parnassia parviflora* DC. Grass  
of Parnassus.

?koigwa-nûp.

toi'ya-gwa-nûp.

Cf. *Saxifraga nivalis*, a related  
form.

*Pentstemon confertus* Dougl. var.  
Beard-Tongue.

tu-go-wi-nûp.

*Peucedanum graveolens* Watson.  
i'jaip.

The roots of several species  
of *Peucedanum* formed one  
of the most valued medi-  
cines among the Gosiutes,  
being, in fact, termed by  
them pi'-a-na-tsu, or "great  
medicine." In cases of sore  
throat it was mashed and  
applied directly to the af-  
fected surface. In cases of  
biliousness and severe colds  
it was sometimes used as a  
decoction, being by some  
mixed with a koi'na-tsu  
and pine resin.

*Peucedanum simplex* Nutt.

bî-tca-mu-kûm.

The name applied strictly to  
a species of *Eriogonum*,  
but also used in a more  
general sense to indicate  
several other plants like  
the present one, which  
have long peduncles bear-  
ing rays suggestive of fin-  
gers radiating from a hand.

*Phacelia menziesii* Torr. and *cir-  
cinata* Jaeg.

wu'-si-bîn-gînt.

wu'-si-günt.

The name refers to the cloth-  
ing of limpid hairs on  
stems and leaves of these  
plants.

*Phalaris arundinacea* L. Canary  
Grass.

u'-gû-pi.

u'-gîp.

o-gîp.

Cf. also *Beckmannia*, to which  
the name primarily belongs.

*Phalaris* is regarded as the "little brother" of *Beckmannia*.

*Phlæum alpinum* L. Cat's Tail Grass; Mountain Herd's Grass.

tŷ-so-nŷp.

Cf. *alopecurus*, which is also included under the name.

*Phlox longifolia* Nutt. Sweet William; Phlox.

sŷ-bi.

*Phoradendron juniperum* L. Mistletoe.

o'-ka.

*Phragmites communis* Trin. Reed. paij.

paidj.

This tall reed is found in abundance in some places along streams and about ponds and is common along the shores of Utah Lake. A sweet secretion or honeydew formed on the leaves by aphides was formerly gathered by the Indians and used as a sugar (*u'-ga-pi-na*). The same was true of similar secretions formed on the leaves of the cottonwood and other plants. In pioneer days in Utah the Mormons also gathered this secretion to some extent.

*Pinus monophylls* Torr. and Trin. Nut-pine.

ti'-ba-wa-ra.

The nuts (*ti'-ba*) from this tree formed one of the

important foods of the Gosiutes, and the invariable journey into the mountains each fall for the gathering the pine-nut harvest is still looked upon as a great fixed event of the year. In the pine-nut season at this time the Indians go chiefly to the Deep Creek Mountains.

*Pinus edulis* Eug. Piñon Pine; Nut-pine.

ai'-go-ŷ-pi.

When this species was accessible the nuts were gathered and used like those of the preceding species.

Plant (general term).

si'-a-ka.

pu'-i-si-a-ka.

*Plantago eriopoda* Torr., *patagonica*, *major* L., etc. Plantain.

toi'-gu-pa-günt.

[The name refers to the elevated head of the flowers, *toi*, indicating elevation, etc., + *gûp*, fruit, + a connective, + *günt*. The same name is sometimes applied to *Ranunculus* for the same reason.]

*Poa californica* Munro. Meadow Grass.

ni'-a-bŷp; ni'-a-bi.

Seeds eaten.

*Poa tenuifolia* Nutt. "Bunch Grass"; Meadow Grass.

mi'-a-ba-so-nŷp.

ni'a-ba-so-níp.

ni'-a-bíp.

Cf. the preceding.

The seeds of this abundant "bunch grass," notwithstanding their small size, were an important source of grain to the Gosiutes.

*Poa pratensis* L. Blue Grass; Meadow Grass.

ni'-a-bíp.

añ'-go-ma-tsai-ya.

The latter name commonly applied also to *Deyeuxia*, and apparently more narrowly restricted to the latter. Species of *Deyeuxia* are also often spoken of as *ni'-a-bíp*, the forms of the two genera not being sharply distinguished by them, as is only natural. Their names, like our own popular ones, often included species which, scientifically studied, botanists place in separate genera, while in other cases their distinctions were very close.

*Polemonium cæruleum* L. Greek Valerian.

ĩ'-ca-ûn-toi-nûmp.

The name refers to the fact that the wolf (*ĩ'ca*) is said to eat the berries of the plant sometimes when sick.

*Polygonum amphibium* L.

pi'-a-pa-oñ-gop-pai'-dja-rûmp.

[*po-ûp*, large, + *pa'oñ-gop*,

moss, water-weed, + *pai'-dja-rûmp*.]

*Polygonum erectum* L.

on'ka-pa-bui-i.

*Polygonum hartwrightii* Gray.

pa'-gu-íp.

ta'-kûm-bu-i.

*Polygonum imbricatum* Nutt.

ko'-ka-bi.

*Polygonum viviperum* L.

?toi'-ya-da-ti-bu-da.

*Polygonum juniperinum*. Moss.

tîm'-pîn-pa-bo-i-ûp.

pa'-oñ-gop.

pi'-a-pa-oñ-gop.

Cf. *Hypnum*.

*Populus angustifolia* James. Cottonwood.

so'-o-pi.

so'ho-bi.

The shoots of the cottonwood furnished the material for much of the basket work among the Gosiutes. Because of greater strength it was preferred to the willows. The honey-dew formed by aphides on the leaves was gathered and used somewhat as sugar.

*Populus tremuloides* Michx. Quaking Aspen.

sîñ-gû-pi; sîñ'-gûp.

*Potentilla anserina* L. Five Finger.

?so'-ko.

*Potentilla fruticosa* L.

wa'tsi-gînt.

wa'na-gînt.

*Potentilla glandulosa* Lindl. Five Finger.

pa'-sa-wi-gûmp.



Roots used as medicine. Said to be applied as poultice to swollen parts, and also to be used internally.

*Potentilla pennsylvanica.* Five Finger.

ku'-si-wañ-go-gŭp.

ku'-tsa-ga-ti-wo-ra-rat.

*Potentilla plattensis* Nutt. Five Finger.

Ŷ'-ca-ro-dzûp.

[i'-ca, wolf, + to'dzûp, q. vid.]

*Primula parryi* Gray. Primrose.

?pu'-i-pa-si-go.

?toi'-ya-na(da)-ta-bu-da.

*Prunus demissa* Welpers. Choke Cherry; Wild Cherry.

to'o-nûmp.

toñ'gi-clp.

The fruit was used as food.

For winter use, after gathering it was mashed and spread out in layers to dry in the sun. It was then cached like that of the service-berry, previously described. For use, the common method was to grind up the dried fruit, boil in water, and to eat as a sort of mush. A decoction from the bark was used as a "blood medicine," bu'-i-na-tsu, in cases where a person was affected with frequent hemorrhages at the nose, etc., or, according to the Gosiute explanation, when the person "has too much blood." The bark was also used as

a koi'-na-tsu for babies and children.

*Pseudotsuga douglasii* Carr. Douglas Spruce.

wañ'-go.

*Purshia tridentata* DC.

hi'-na-bi.

Cf. *Cowania*, from which the name is extended by many to the present form.

*Pyrus sambucifolia* Cham. and Sc. ?ku'-no-gŭp.

This is properly the name of the Elder (*Sambucus*) and it is doubtful whether the name is properly applied to the present form, which in general appearance resembles it, and hence its specific name. It was hard applied to this form, however.

*Quercus undulata* Torr., var. Scrub Oak; Rocky Mountain Oak.

kwi'-ni-ûp.

ku'-ni-ûp.

The acorns (ku'-ni-ro-ûmp) were prepared for food in season, but they were not preserved for winter use.

*Ranunculus aquatilis* L. var.

mo'-a-pa-oñ-gop.

[mo'a + pa'oñ-gop, moss, etc.]

?pa'mo.

Said entire plant sometimes eaten.

*Ranunculus cymbalaria* Pursh.

Buttercup; Crowfoot.

ni'-u-ru-pam-pi.

toi'-gûp-a-günt.

The names refer to the elevated cone-shaped heads; *toi*, elevate, etc., + *gûp*, fruit, + *günt*. The names are not wholly specific, being applied to some other forms having similar heads.

*Ranunculus sceleratus* L. Buttercup.

a'-tam-bĩ-tcíp.

ha'tam-bĩ-tcíp.

*Rhus aromatica* Ait. var. *trilobata* Gray. Sumac; Squaw-berry.

i'-tcífb.

ai'tcífb.

u'-i-tcífb.

Berries to some extent eaten.

*Rhus toxicodendron* L. Poison Oak; Poison Ivy.

ta'-da-bi.

*Rhus glabra* L. Sumac; Squaw-berry.

ãñ'-ka-ti-wi-ûmp.

ãñ'-ka-ti-wi-a.

Berries eaten. The leaves were formerly smoked.

*Ribes aureum* Pursh. Missouri or Black Currant.

kai'-i-ûmp.

po'-go-nûp.

po'gûm-pi.

The second name, while often used as applying to this species, is also the general term for the currant berry of this and other species, in this usage being broadly the equivalent of our word currant.

The fruit of this and the following species, which

seem to have been less important, was used as food and was dried in quantity and preserved for later use in the usual way.

*Ribes divaricatum* Dougl. var. Currant.

wĩ'sa-po-gûmp.

The prefixed portion of the name, *wĩ'sa*, refers to the prickles born on this species.

*Ribes lacustre* and *leptanthum* Gray var. *brachyanthum*. Currant.

ai'-go-po-gûmp.

The prefixed or first portion of this compound name means process or thorn, in reference doubtless to the spines of this species.

*Ribes oxycanthoides* L. Currant. *toi'-ya-po-go-nûp*.

The name means "mountain currant."

Root.

tsĩñ.

tsĩñ'ai.

*Rosa californica* and *fendleri* Crepin. Rose.

tsi'-o-pi.

The name means "prickly plant." The berries, known as *tsi'ûmp* or *dzi'ûmp*, were gathered for food.

*Rosa nutkana* Presl. Rose.

ti'-a-bi.

The berries are spoken of as *mo'gon-dzi-ûmp*; which means poison or deleterious rose-berries, these berries

not being regarded as good to eat.

*Rubus leucodermis* Dougl. Raspberry.

tu'-kwûn-dau-wi-a.

tu'-kwûn-da-wi.

Berries eaten.

*Rubus nutkanus* Moc. Salmon-berry.

tu'-kwûn-dau-wi-a.

wu'-da-ûn-dî-kûp.

The second name refers to the fact that the berries are sought for food by the bear. The same name is also given to a species of *Lonicera*, *q. vid.*

Berries eaten.

*Rudbeckia occidentalis* Nutt. Cone-flower.

tu'-ro-vi-pam-pi.

tu'-ro-pam-pi.

tu'-pam-pi.

The names mean simply "black-head," in reference to the color of the cone-shaped flower heads.

*Rumex salicifolius* Welman, etc.

Sorrel; Dock.

ãñ'-ka-pa-ja-rûmp.

ãñ'-ka-pai-dja-rûmp.

ãñ'-ka-pa-tsa-rûmp.

The root furnishes one of the remedies spoken of by the Gosiutes as "blood medicines," "*bu'-i-na-tsu*." A decoction of the root is also said to have been used for injection by the rectum in cases of severe constipation.

*Sagittaria variabilis* Engelm.

Arrow-head.

pa'-bo-bu-îp.

pa'-ba-bu-îp.

pi'-a-pa-bu-îp.

pi'-a-pa-bo-bu-îp.

*Salicornia herbacea* L. Samphire;

Glasswort.

pa'-o-ka; pa'-ho-qa.

o'-ka.

Very abundant in many places in Gosiute territory about alkaline and brackish water or over damp alkaline areas. This is one of the various chenopodaceous plants that contributed seeds so abundantly to these Indians. When the meal from the seeds of this plant was cooked it is described as having tasted like "sweet bread" by those who have eaten it.

*Salix longifolia* Muh., and other species. Willow.

si'-o-pi.

si'hîp.

[The name seems to mean approximately "water or wet wood or plant (shrub or tree)," probably in reference to its habitat. Another possible meaning would be "sap wood."]

The wood was commonly used in the making of baskets, water-jugs, etc., though cottonwood was by most preferred when accessible. It was used for making

fish-weirs (*pāñ'gwi-go-ûp*)  
and for other similar pur-  
poses.

*Salix amygdaloides* Anders.,  
*lasianдра* var., and *flaves-*  
*cens* Nutt. Willow.

sa'-gû-pi.

Also in a general way desig-  
nated by the name *si'-o-pi*,  
as for the preceding, which  
is used largely in a generic  
sense.

Uses like those of the pre-  
ceding.

Samara of *Negundo* and *Acer*.

nān'-ki-tco; nān'-ki-tso.

ka'bîp.

*Sambucus glauca* Nutt. Elder.

pa'-go-no-gwîp; pa'-go-no-gîp.

Bears eat berries.

*Sambucus racemosa* L. Elder.

ku'-no-gîp; ku'-no-gi.

ko'-no-gîp; ko'-no-gi.

The fruit was eaten in season.

Sap.

bûc.

*Saponaria vaccaria* L. Soapwort.

saî'-ya-hyu-gîn.

Widely introduced into  
Nevada and Utah through  
early emigrant travel.

*Sarcobatus vermiculatus* Torr.

Greasewood.

*Saxifraga nivalis* L. Saxifrage.

toi'-ya-gwa-nûp.

ka'-i-gwa-nûp.

[Prob. *toi-ya-bi*, mountain,  
+ *gwa'-na*, odor, + *ûp*.]

*Saxifraga punctata* L. Saxefrage.

pa'-sa-wi-gûn-dza.

Cf. *Heuchera*.

*Scirpus lacustris* L. var. *occiden-*  
*talis* Watson. Bulrush;  
Tule.

saip.

The lower, tender portions  
of the stems were formerly  
eaten as food.

*Scirpus maritimus* L. Sea Bul-  
rush.

ai'-bi-baip.

saip.

Cf. *Carex hookeriana* and  
*utriculata*, which are often  
grouped under the first  
names, which is applied to  
large forms of *Carex* only,  
the sedges being strictly  
spoken of as *pa'gi-gîp*.

*Sedum glandulosum*, etc. Stone-  
crop.

āñ'-ka-ti-wi-a.

Leaves formerly smoked.

The plant was ranked with  
the kinnikinnic (*Cornus*)  
because of this use.

Seed.

ba.

bi'a.

Seedling.

Y'-gî-na-ga.

[This name is from *Y'-gîn*,  
meaning immediate, be-  
ginning or initial, and *a'-ka*,  
plant.]

*Senecio*, several species. Ground-  
sel.

tîm'-pi-dza-na-kwo.

The name means "mouth  
gum," the equivalent of  
our "chewing-gum," a  
chewing-gum having been

- prepared formerly from the latex.
- Shepherdia argentea* Nutt. Buffalo-berry.  
 äñ'-ka-mo-do-nûp.  
 äñ'-gû-ta-gûp.  
 äñ'-gûp.  
 These names refer to the scarlet berries.  
 o'-pîp.  
 Berries eaten.
- Shepherdia canadensis* Nutt. Buffalo-berry.  
 a'-da-rûm-bîp.  
 pi'-a-da-rûm-bîp.  
 Cf. *Ceanothus*, a'-da-rum-bîp-  
 äñ-ka-sîp.
- Sidalcea malvæflora* Gray.  
 mû'-tsai-kûmp.  
 mî'-ta-kûmp.  
 mî'-ta-komp.
- Silene acaulis* L. Catchfly.  
 tîm'-pi-sa-gwûp.  
 wa'-si-pît.  
 Said to have been used for colic, etc., in children, being a *koi'-na-tsu*.
- Silene antirrhina* L. Catchfly.  
 oi'-tcu-yo.
- Silene multicaulis* Nutt. and *scouleri* Hook. Catchfly.  
 In cases of "pain in stomach" this plant was sometimes used as an emetic. The method of use was to pound up, put into warm water, and drink. It was also used as a horse medicine or *pûñ'go-na-tsu*.
- Silene menziesii* Hook. Catchfly.  
 yo'-go-ti-wi-ya.
- Leaves formerly smoked as a tobacco, being dried and powdered for this purpose.
- Sisymbrium canescens* Nutt. Hedge Mustard.  
 poi'-ya.  
 po'-nok.  
 Seeds were gathered and used for food, being made into a kind of mush that was much liked.
- Sium cicutæfolium* Schrank. Water Parsnip.  
 pa'-o-tîm-bîte.  
 ?toi'-ya-ro-dzîp.
- Smilacina amplexicaulis* Nutt. False Solomon's Seal.  
 Y'-dja-pain-po-go-nûp.  
 [i'-djû-pa, coyote, + n, +  
 po'-go-nûp, berry.]  
 Y'-ca-bo-gûp.  
 i'ca-bo-go-nûp.  
 [Y'-ca, wolf, + po'gûp, po'-go-nûp, berry.]  
 Cf. the name for this plant.  
 yo-go-ta-ma-nûmp.  
 Berries said to be eaten by the bear, and hence the plant is designated as one of a number under the name *wu'da-ûn-dî-kûp*, "bear food." It is also known from a legendary reference as *pûñ'go-ûn-da-mi* (*pûñ'go*, horse, + *ûn* + *da'mi*.)
- Smilacina stellata* Desf. False Solomon's Seal.  
 pai'ya.  
 Roots pounded up and rubbed on limbs in cases of rheu-

matism. Bears said to eat berries, as with the preceding species.

*Solanum tuberosum* L. Potato.

go'-tsa-wîn.

Sometimes spoken of also as *dzi'na*, the name primarily applied to the Spring-beauty, the bulbs of which were eaten. The potato is cultivated to some extent by the Gosiutes.

*Solidago canadensis* L., *nemoralis* Ait., *spectabilis* Gray, etc. Golden-rod.

oi'-yînk.

o'-a-yînk.

[o'-a-bît, yellow + yînk.]

Seeds to some extent gathered and eaten.

*Sonchus asper* Vill. Sow-thistle.

mu'-tei-gîp.

An introduced plant designated by the name applied to the closely allied nature species of *Lactuca*, which see.

*Spartina gracilis* Trin. Salt Grass.

na'-da-pu-gu-î-gî.

*Sphæralcea rivularis* Torr.

pî-tca-gwa-nûp.

toi'-na-ko-nîp.

koi'-na-komp.

Cf. *malvastrum*.

*Sphæralcea emoryi* Torr.

koi'-na-komp.

pi'-a-koi-na-komp.

Cf. *malvastrum*. This genus in general characteristics is extremely similar to *Malvastrum*, and it is only

natural that popularly and by the Indians no wide differences in designation are present.

*Spiræa cæspitosa* Nutt. Meadow-sweet.

tîm-pîn-tîm-bo-ûmp.

tîm'-bo-ûmp.

tîm'-bi-ma.

While the leaves are used as a bowel medicine, it is mostly employed as a remedy for burns. For this the roots are used. The roots are first freed from dirt and epidermis and then boiled to a pulp, which is applied as a salve to the burned portion, as is described in the earlier portion of this paper. The remedy is highly valued and to the author has seemed efficacious in cases observed.

*Spiranthes romazoffiana* Cham.

Ladies' Tresses.

sai'-gi-tamp.

Used as a medicine in venereal disease—a. tîm'-bai-na-tsu.

*Stachys palustris* L. Woundwort.

toi'-ya-ba-gwa-nûp.

[Cf. composition sub. *Lophanthus*.]

Seeds gathered for food along with those of *Lophanthus*, *Scutellaria*, etc., closely related forms known under the same name.

Stalk, stem.

o'ra.

*Stephanomeria exigua* Nutt.

mo'-a-gûp.

*Stipa comata* Trin. and Pupr.

Feather Grass.

dai'-gwi-wîq.

o'-gwîp.

o'gîp.

*Stipa speciosa*. Feather Grass.

o'-gwîp.

o'-gîp.

yu'-gwîp.

Cf. *Aristida*, a genus very close to the present one.

*Stipa viridula* Trin. Feather Grass.

pa'-si-wu-mûts.

pa'-si-wu.

o'-gwîp.

o'gîp.

*Taraxacum officinale* Weber.

Dandelion.

ti'-bo-hi.

ti'-bu-i.

mu'-tca-gîp.

mu'-tei-gi.

mu'-tca-gi-a.

Cf. *Crepis*.

*Tetradymia canescens* DC. var.

*inermis* Gray.

si'-bû-pi.

Cf. *Bigelovia*.

*Townsendia sericea* Hook. var., etc.

mûts'-ëm-bi-a-di-kûp.

The name means literally "mountain-sheep food" (*muts'ëm-bi-a*, mountain sheep, + *dî'kup*), a name

referring to its serving as food for the mountain sheep. It is not specific.

*Trifolium*, various species. Clover.

ton'-tso.

*Triglochin maritimum* L. Arrow-grass.

pa'-na-wi.

Mentioned also as one of the various *pûñ'go-un-da-mi*.

Seeds eaten.

*Trisetum subspicatum* Beam.

wi'-tcûb.

Also sometimes more generally as *ni'a-bîp*.

Seeds eaten.

*Troximon aurantiacum* Hook.

mu'-tei-gîp.

mu'-tei-gi-a.

Leaves sometimes eaten.

*Troximon* sp.

?koî'-nûmp.

See *Microseria*.

*Typha latifolia* L. Cat-tail.

to'-împ.

[Means mouse or rat.]

Seeds eaten. The bristles of the ripe spikes were burned off, the seeds becoming roasted or partially so in the process. The seeds were then freed and dealt with as usual.

*Urtica holosericea* Nutt. Nettle.

tî'n'-ai-gop.

The name refers to the stinging hairs or nettles.

*Urtica* sp.

tu'-i.

*Vaccinium caespitosum* Michx.

Belberry; Blue-berry.

tŷ'-da-kai-mi-ya.

ti'-mai-hya.

Leaves formerly dried and used as a tobacco. Hence grouped with kinnikinnic (*Cornus*) by the Indians.

*Valerianella congesta* DC.

a'-pa.

*Valeriana edulis* Nutt.

toi'-ya-bŷt-ŷm-ba-ga.

toi'-ya-bŷt-um-ba.

Roots pounded up and rubbed on externally for rheumatism. Said also to be good on swollen and bruised regions (*bai'gwi-na-tsu*). Roots eaten.

*Valeriana sylvatica* Banks.

ku'yi-kwa-nŷp.

ku'ŷi.

Said to kill horses. An arrow poison is said to have been prepared from the root.

*Veratrum californicum* Durand.

False Hellebore.

ŷ'-ca-po-go-nŷp.

The name may be rendered "wolf currant."

*Vicia americana* Muhl. Vetch.

up'-ta-wu-kwa-dju-nŷŷ.

*Viola cucullata* Ait. Violet.

?pe-ku-ŷp.

Name not specific.

*Viola palustris* L. Violet.

??dzi'-na-so-so.

Wood (general term).

o'-pi.

wu'-pi.

Commonly used as the equivalent of tree or shrub, *i. e.*, woody plant or even of plant in general.

*Wyethia amplexicaulis* Nutt.

pi'-a-kŷn-dzŷp.

[pi'ŷp, big, + a'-kŷn-dzŷp, *q. vid.*]

Seeds formerly gathered as food. The roots furnished a remedy applied externally upon bruised and swollen limbs, etc.

*Xanthium strumarium* var. *echinatum*. Cockle-bur.

kwi'-tcŷm-bo-gop.

The name means "cow" or "bison fruit or berry."

*Zauschneria californica* Presl.

mu'-tu-nants-um-bŷ-ji.

mu'-tu-nants-pi-na-di-kŷnt.

The first name means "humming-bird's milk"; the second approximately "humming-bird's sugar or sweet food," "humming-bird's nectar." The same name is also applied to *Gilia aggregata*, etc., being of generic character and independent of the more special names of each form.

*Zea mais* L. Indian Corn; Maize.

ko'-mu.

korn (from English).

*Zygadenus nuttalli* Gray. Poison Sego.

ta'-bi-si-go-nŷp.

ta'-bŷ-tei-gop.

[ta'-bi, sun, referring to the clustered flowers (Cf. ta'-



<i>bi-si-bû-pi</i> ), + <i>si'-go</i> , + <i>ûp</i> .] Furnished a medicine used	as an emetic. Also one used in certain venereal affections ( <i>tîm'-bai-na-tsu</i> ).
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## GOSIUTE NAMES WITH SCIENTIFIC AND ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>a'-da-rûm-bîp.</b><br/>         See a'-di-rûm-bip, the more usual form.</p> <p><b>a'-di-rûm-bîp.</b><br/> <i>Ceanothus velutinus</i> Dougl.<br/>         New Jersey Tea.<br/>         Cf. the next name.<br/> <i>Symphoricarpos oreophilus</i> Gray.<br/>         Snowberry.<br/>         This plant is not known to all under this name.</p> <p><b>a'-di-rûm-bîp-âñ-ka-sip.</b><br/> <i>Ceanothus velutinus</i> Dougl.<br/>         New Jersey Tea.<br/>         By this fuller name distinguished from the Snowberry by those who designate the latter under the preceding name.</p> <p><b>ai'-bi-baip.</b><br/> <i>Scirpus maritimus</i> L. Club-rush; Bulrush.<br/> <i>Carex hookeriana</i> Dew. Sedge.<br/>         The name is also sometimes applied to <i>C. utriculata</i> Boott.; and other, especially larger forms more strictly designated by <i>pa'gi-gîp</i>, <i>q. vid.</i></p> <p><b>ai'-di-wî-sî-gi-nûmp.</b></p> <p><b>ai'-go-po-gûmp.</b><br/> <i>Ribes lacustre</i> Poir. Currant.<br/> <i>Ribes leptanthum</i> Gray, var. <i>brachyanthum</i>. Currant.</p> | <p><b>ai'-go-û-pi.</b><br/> <i>Pinus edulis</i> Eng. Piñon Pine.</p> <p><b>ai'-gwa-bo-gûp.</b><br/> <i>Cnicus eatoni</i> Gray. Thistle.<br/>         Cf. ai-wa-bo-gûp.</p> <p><b>ai'-gwo-bi.</b><br/> <i>Opuntia</i> sp. Cactus.</p> <p><b>ai'-tcîb.</b><br/> <i>Rhus aromatica</i> Ait. var. <i>trilobato</i> Gray. Sumac.<br/>         Cf. u'-i-tcîb, as the name is often heard in the Skull Valley band.</p> <p><b>a'-ka.</b><br/>         Name of a plant not identified with certainty. The seeds are said to have been eaten.</p> <p><b>ai'-wa-bo-gûp(-gop).</b><br/> <i>Cnicus eatoni</i> Gray.<br/>         Cf. ai'gwa-bo-gûp.</p> <p><b>a'-kên-dzîp.</b><br/> <i>Balsamorhiza hookeri</i> Nutt.<br/>         More specifically wi'-a-kên-dzîp, <i>q. vid.</i><br/> <i>Balsamorhiza sagittata</i> Nutt.<br/>         Arrowroot.<br/>         More specifically ku'si-a-kên-dzîp, <i>q. vid.</i></p> <p><b>a'na-gwa-nûp.</b><br/> <i>Cleome integrifolia</i> Torr., and Gray.</p> <p><b>an-dzûp.</b><br/> <i>Cymopterus longipes</i> Watson.</p> |
|---|--|

- aň'-go-bi.  
*Pseudotsuga douglasii* Can.  
 Douglas Spruce.
- aň'-go-gwa-nûp.  
*Juniperus communis* var. *alpina*.  
 Cf. wa'-pi.
- aň'-kai-yûmp.  
*Rhus glabra* L. Sumac.  
 Shortened from an'-ka-ti-wi-  
 ûmp, the full form.
- aň'-go-ma-tai-yu.  
 See aň'-go-ma-tsai-yu.
- aň'-go-ma-tsai-yu.  
*Deyeuxia canadensis* Beam.  
 Reed Bent Grass.
- Deyeuxia stricta* Trin. Reed  
 Bent Grass.
- Poa pratensis* L. Meadow or  
 Blue Grass.  
 Cf. ni'-a-bîp.
- aň'-go-mû-tsa-wai-ni.  
 aň'-gû-pi; aň'-gûp.  
 See aň'-ka-mo-do-nûp, from  
 which this is shortened.
- aň'-ka-koi-nûmp.  
 Sometimes heard in place of  
 aň'-ka-koi-nûp, *q. vid.*
- aň'-ka-koi-nûp.  
 Same as aň'-ka-kwi-nûp, the  
 preferred and etymologi-  
 cally more proper pronun-  
 ciation.
- aň'-ka-kwi-nûp.  
*Cornus stolonifera* Michx.  
 Kinnikinnic.
- aň'-ka-kwa-tei-ûp.  
 aň'-ka-pa-bu-îp.  
*Polygonum erectum* L.
- aň'-ka-pa-dja-rûmp.  
*Rumex salicifolius* Wemman.  
 Dock; Sorrel.
- aň'-ka-pai-dja-rûmp.  
 Same as preceding.
- aň'-ka-pa-rûmp.  
 Same as aň'-ka-pa-dja-rûmp.
- aň'-ka-pa-rûmp.  
 Same as aň'-ka-pa-dja-rûmp.
- aň'-ka-pa-ri-ûmp.  
*Fragaria vesca* L. Strawberry.
- aň'-ka-po-gomp.  
 Occasional for aň'-ka-mo-do-  
 nûp, which see.
- aň'-ka-mo-do-nûp.  
*Shepherdia argentea* Nutt.  
 Buffalo-berry.
- aň'-ka-pu-i.  
 See aň'-ka-pa-bu-ip, the full  
 form.
- aň'-ka-si-yu-na.  
*Oxyria digyna* Comp. Moun-  
 tain Sorrel.
- aň'-ka-ti-wi-a.  
 See aň'-ka-ti-wi-ûmp.
- aň'-ka-ti-wi-ûmp.  
*Rhus glabra* L. Sumac.
- aň'-ka-tso-nap.  
 See aň'-ka-tso-ni-baip.
- aň'-ka-tso-ni-baip.  
*Lithospermum hirtum* Lehm.  
 Gromwell.
- aň'-ka-wa-dzûmp.  
*Eriogonum microthecum* Nutt.,  
 etc.
- a'-pa.  
*Valerianella congesta* DC.
- a'-po.  
*Atriplex truncata* Torr.
- a'-ra-si-mu.  
 ?*Clematis douglasii* Hook.  
 Clematis; Virgin's Bower.  
 See o'bîn-da-ma-nûmp.

a'-tam-bi-tc'ip.

*Berula angustifolia* Koch.

ats.

*Amarantus* sp.

ba.

Seed.

ba'-hwap.

*Juncus balticus* Deth. and *parryi* Eng. Bog-rush.

See pa'-hwap and pa'-ûm-ûp.

bi'-a-g'int.

Catkin, female, of willows, etc.

bi'-dji-gwa-nûp.

*Cleome integrifolia* Torr. and Gray.

bi'-tci-gwa-nûp.

Same as the preceding.

bi'-tea-mok.

*Eriogonum heracleoides* Nutt.

bi'-tea-mu-kûm.

*Eriogonum heracleoides* Nutt.

*Peucedanum simplex*.

büc.

Sap; juice.

daï'-gwi-wîq.

*Stipa comata* Trin. and Rupre. Feather Grass.

da'-pa-rai-nûmp.

*Astragalus iodanthus* Watson. Rattle-weed.

dzi'-na.

*Claytonia caroliniana* var. *sessilifolia* Torr. Spring-beauty.

*Solanum tuberosum*. Potato.

Occasional and secondary.

Cf. go'tsa-wîn.

dzi'-na-so-so?

*Viola palustris* L. Violet.

dzi'-cûp.

*Atriplex canescens* James.

go'-ni-na-tsu.

See toi'na-tsu, the more common form.

go'-tsa-wîn.

*Solanum tuberosum* L. Potato.

gu'-su-wup.

*Negundo aceroides* Moench. Box-elder.

ha'-ta-bi-tc'ip.

*Ranunculus sceleratus* L. But-tercup.

See a'tam-bi-tc'ip, the more usual form.

hi'-bñ-gûp.

Usual form. Flower.

hi'-na-bi.

*Cowania mexicana* Don. Cliff Rose.

*Purshia tridentata* DC.

hu'-gû-pi.

See also u'gû-pi, the more usual form in which heard.

ÿ'-ca-bo-go-nûp.

*Veratrum californicum* Durand. False Hellebore.

*Smilacina amplexicaulis* Nutt.

False Solomon's Seal.

See i'djû-pain-po-go-nûp.

ÿ'-ca-bo-gûp.

*Aconitum fischeri*. Monkshood. See the preceding.

ÿ'-dja-pa-bo-gop.

Same as ÿ'-ca-bo-go-nûp, which see.

ÿ'-ca-un-toi-nûmp.

*Polemonium coeruleum* L. Greek Valerian.

i'-djaip.

*Peucedanum graveolens* Watson, etc.

- ʼdjûm-ûm-bu-i.  
 Catkin, male, of willow, etc.  
 ʼdjû-pain-po-go-nûp.  
*Smilacina amplexicaulis* Nutt.  
 False Solomon's Seal.  
 ʼgi-na-ga.  
 Seedling; germinating plant.  
 ʼgi-si-a-ka.  
 Bud.  
 i'-na-bi.  
 See hi'-na-bi.  
 ʼsa-yu-gîp.  
*Equisetum hiemale* L. Scouring  
 Rush.  
 i'-tefb.  
*Rhus aromatica* Ait. var.  
 Sumac; Squaw-berry.  
 Cf. ai'-tefb.  
 i'-ûm-pi.  
*Helianthus annuus* L. Sun-  
 flower.  
 i'ûp.  
 See the following.  
 i'-û-pi.  
*Chenopodium leptophyllum* Nutt.  
 Pigweed; Goose-foot.  
 ka'-bîp.  
 Samara of *Negundo*, *Acer*, etc.  
 Cf. nãñ'-ki-tco.  
 kai'-i-ûmp.  
*Ribes aureum* Pursh. Missouri  
 Currant.  
 kai'si-na-bop  
*Erigeron macranthus* Nutt.  
 ka'-na.  
*Lewisia rediviva* Pursh. Bitter-  
 root.  
 ka'-na-gwa-na.  
 ?*Geranium fremonti* Torr. Gera-  
 nium; Crane's Bill.  
 Cf. pa'-hu-îp.
- Oenothera caespitosa* Nutt.  
 Evening Primrose.  
 ka'-na-gwa-nu.  
 See ka'-na-gwa-na.  
 kan'-gûm-pi.  
*Grayia polygaloides* Hook and  
 Arn. Shad Scale.  
 Cf. mo'-do-nûp.  
 kan'-kwai-teûp.  
*Hordeum nodosum* L. and *juba-*  
*tum* L. Barley.  
 kan'-kwa-tei-ûp.  
 See the preceding.  
 ka'-nûm-pi; ka-nûmp.  
*Atriplex confertifolia* Watson.  
 See suñ, the standard name.  
 ko'-ga-bi.  
*Monolepis chenopodoidea*.  
 ko'-ga-rûm-pi.  
*Monolepis chenopodoidea*.  
 koi'-di-gîp.  
*Castilleja miniata* Dougl.  
 Painted-cup.  
 koi'-gwa-nûp.  
 koi'-na-komp.  
*Malvastrum munroanum* Gray.  
 False Mallow.  
*Sphaeralcea emoryi* Torr.  
 Cf. pi'-a-koi-na-komp.  
 koi'-na-tsu.  
 General term applied to various  
 medicines and the plants  
 furnishing them which are  
 used in intestinal and stom-  
 ach troubles. See *Arenaria*,  
*Silene*, etc.  
 koi'-no-komp.  
 Same as koi'-na-komp, which  
 see.

koí'-si-na-bop.

*Erigeron macranthus* Nutt. Flea-bane.

Cf. kai'-si-na-bop.

ko'-ka-bi.

See ko'ga-bi.

ko'-mu.

*Zea mais* L. Indian Corn.

See Korn.

ko'-no-gwip.

*Heracleum lanatum* Michx. Cow Parsnip.

korn.

From the English. See ko'-mu.

ko'-sa-mu-i-tci-gŭp.

ko'-si-bo-qŭn-tos.

*Chænactis douglasii* Hook and Arn.

Cf. wañ'-gi-gŭp.

ku'-hwa.

*Mentzelia albicaulis* Dougl., etc.

ku'-i-do-gŭp.

See koi'-di-gŭp.

ku'-i-gwa-nŭp.

*Saxifraga nivalis* L. Saxifrage.

Cf. toi'-ya-gwa-nŭp.

ku'-ki-koi-nŭmp.

*Gutierrezia euthamiae* Torr. and Gray. Torchweed; Rabbit Brush.

kŭ'-ma-ra-tsi-yu-gŭp.

*Glyceria aquatica* Smith. Reed Meadow Grass.

Cf. pa'-si-wŭmp.

kŭm'-ŭn-tsi-a.

*Chenopodium rubrum* L. and *capitatum* Wat. Pigweed; Goose-foot.

Cf. on'-tŭm-pi-wai.

koí'-nŭmp.

*Microseris* sp.

Cf. mo-i'-tci-gŭp.

ku'-ni-ro-ŭmp.

Acorn.

kŭñ'-ga.

*Allium bisceptrum* Watson and *acuminatum* Hook. Onion.

ku'-ni-ŭp.

Staminate flowers of *Negundo*, etc.

ku'-no-gi.

*Quercus undulata* Torr. var.

Scrub Oak.

See the following.

ku'-no-gŭp.

*Sambucus racemosa* L. Elder.

ku'-si-a-ka; ku'-si-ak.

An abbreviated form of ku'-si-a-kŭn-dzŭp, which see.

ku'-si-a-kŭn-dzŭp.

*Balsamorhiza sagittata* Nutt.

Arrowroot.

ku'-si-pa-hwats.

Shortened form of ku'-si-pa-wa-tsŭp.

ku'-si-pa-wats.

Shortened form of ku'-si-pa-wa-tsŭp.

ku'-si-pa-wa-tsŭp.

See ku'tsi-pa-wa-tsŭp.

ku'-si-wañ-go-gŭp.

*Potentilla pennsylvanica* L.

Five-finger.

ku'-si-wŭp.

*Holodiscus discolor* var. *dumosa* maxim.

ku'-so-nŭp.

*Brizopyrum spicatum* Hooker.

ku'-si-ya-ni-gŭnt.

*Krynitzkia fulvocanescens* Gray.

ku'-tsa-ga-ti-wo-ra-rat.

*Potentilla pennsylvanica* L.

Five-finger.

See ku'-si-wañ-go-g'ip, supra.

kwa'-tei-ûp.

*Hordeum nodosum* L. and *juba-*  
*tum* L. Barley.

Cf. kan'-kwai-teûp.

kwi'ta-kwa-nûp.

*Lupinus leucophyllus* Dougl.,  
*parviflorus* Nutt., etc. Lu-  
pine.

kwi'-ta-po.

See the next.

kwi'-ta-po-ni.

*Orogenia linearifolia* Watson.

kwî'-tcên-bo-gûp.

*Xanthium strumarium* var.  
*echinatum*. Cockle-bur.

ma'-ba-so-nîp.

See mi'-a-ba-so-nîp.

mi'-ta-kom.

See the following word.

mi'-ta-komp.

*Sidalcea malvæflora* Gray.

mi'-ta-kûmp.

Same as the preceding.

mo'-a-ba-bu-ip.

*Euphorbia montana* Engelm.,  
*dentata* Michx., etc.

mo'-a-gûp.

*Stephanomeria exigua* Nutt.

*Anaphalis margaritacea* Benth.  
and Hook. Everlasting.

*Arnica parryi* Gray.

mo'-a-gwa-nûp.

mo'-ha-gûp.

Same as mo'-a-gûp.

mo'-a-mu-î-tei-gi.

Same as the following.

mo'-a-mu-î-tei-g'ip.

*Crepis occidentalis* Nutt.

mo'-a-kûmp.

*Balsamorhiza hookeri* Nutt.

Cf. o'-a-kûmp and wi'-a-kên-  
dzîp.

mo'-a-pa-oñ-gop.

*Ranunculus aquatilis* L. var.

mo'-do-büc.

mo'-do-nûp.

*Grayia polygaloides* Hook and  
Arn. Shad-scale.

mo'-gon-dzi-ûmp.

Berries of *Rosa nutkana* Presl.

mo'-no.

*Deschampsia danthonioides*  
Munro.

mo'-ta-ga.

See mo'-ta-qa.

mo'-ta-komp.

mo'-ta-ga.

*Helenium autumnale* L. Sneeze-  
weed.

Cf. tî'-da-ya-gûp.

*Layia glandulosa* Hook and Arn.

*Gymnolomia multiflora* Benth.  
and Hook.

Cf. î'-ca-mo-ta-ga.

The name is properly applied  
to these and their relatives  
and has no popular Eng-  
lish equivalent. As may  
be seen, these forms in  
general may have also a  
more specific designation  
as well. It is probably  
used in a more restricted  
sense for *Layia*, etc., daisy-  
like forms.

mo'-tei-gi.

See mo'-tei-g'ip.

mo'-tei-g'p.

Same as mû'-tei-g'p, which see.

mu'-a-kûmp.

See mo'-a-kûmp.

mu'-ha-ti-bu-i.

*Crepis glauca* Torr. and Gray.

Cf. mu'-tei-g'p.

mu'-ha-kûm.

See the next word.

mu'-ha-kûmp.

*Grindelia squarrosa* Duns.  
Arnica.

*Helianthella uniflora* Torr. and  
Gray.

mu'-i-tei-gi.

Same as mu'-i-tei-g'p.

mu'-i-tei-g'p.

See mu'-tei-g'p.

mu'-pa-tai-gi-nûp.

*Arctium lappa* L. Burdock.

mu'-tei-gi.

See the following.

mu'-tei-g'p.

*Hieracium gracilis* Hook and  
*scouleri* Hook. Hawkweed;  
Thistle.

*Sonchus asper* Vill. Sow-  
thistle.

*Crepis glauca* Torr. and Gray.

*Lactuca leucophæa* Gray and  
*ludoviciana* DC. Lettuce.

?*Troximon aurantiacum* Hook.

The word corresponds ap-  
proximately to the Eng-  
lish "thistle," as popularly  
used, applying to quite a  
variety of forms as above  
indicated. Some of these  
have their more specific  
designations as indicated  
under each.

mu'-tsa.

?*Mammillaria* sp. Cactus.

mu'-tsai-kûmp.

*Sidalcea malvæflora* Gray.

Cf. mÿ'-ta-kûmp.

mû'-tsëm-bi-a-dÿ-kûp.

*Townsendia sericea* Hook. and  
other alpine forms eaten by  
the mountain sheep.

mu'tu-nants-ûm-bi-ji.

*Zauschneria californica* Presl.,  
*Gilia aggregata*, etc.

na'-da-pa-ra-na-g'nt.

*Astragalus iodanthus* Watson.  
Buffalo-bean.

Cf. da'pa-rai-nûmp.

naï'-a-b'p.

See ni'a-b'p.

na'-na-r'p.

*Linum kingii* Watson. Flax.

nāñ'-ki-tco.

See nāñ'ki-tso.

nāñ'-ki-tso.

Samara of *Negundo*, *Acer*, etc.

Cf. ka'b'p.

nan'-tai-b'itc.

See nan'te-b'itc.

nan'-te-b'itc.

*Gnaphalium sprengelii* Hook.  
and Arn. Cudweed.

*Madia glomerata* Hook.

ni'-a-ba-so-n'p.

See ni'-a-b'p.

ni'-a-bi.

Same as the following.

ni'-a-b'p.

*Deyeuxia canadensis* Beauv.  
and *stricta* Trin. Reed  
Bent Grass.

*Poa pratensis* L. Blue Grass.

- Poa tenuifolia* Nutt. Bunch  
Grass; Meadow Grass.  
nŷ-di-ba.  
*Lycopus sinuatus* Ell. Water  
Horehound.  
nŷ-dŷp.  
Same as nŷ-di-ba.  
nŷ-dŷp.  
Same as nŷ-di-ba.  
nŷ-nŷn-tsaŷ.  
*Geum macrophyllum* Willd.  
na'-da-pu-gai-gi.  
*Spartina gracilis* Trin. Salt  
Grass.  
ni'-u-ru-pam-pi.  
*Ranunculus cymbalaria* Pursh.  
Buttercup.  
nu'-ro-pam-pi.  
Same as preceding.  
o'-a-kŷmp.  
*Balsamorhiza hookeri* Nutt.  
Cf. mo'-a-kŷmp and wi'-a-  
kŷn-dzŷp.  
o'-a-pa-dza-ki.  
*Eriogonum heracleoides* Nutt.  
and *umbellatum* Torr.  
Cf. bŷ'-tca-mu-kŷm for the  
first and sa'-na-kun-da for  
the second.  
o'-a-tŷmp.  
*Avena sativa* L. Oats.  
o'-bŷn-da-ma-nŷmp.  
*Clematis douglasii* Hook and  
*ligusticifolia* Nutt. Vir-  
gin's Bower.  
o'-do.  
Shortened from o'-do-rop, which  
see.  
o'-do-rop.  
Same as o'-ro-rop, the more  
usual form.
- o'gŷp.  
*Phalaris arundinacea* L. Canary  
Grass.  
*Aristida purpurea* Nutt. Triple-  
awned Grass.  
Cf. o'gwŷp; u'-gwŷp; toi'-  
ya-o-gwŷp and yo'nŷp.  
oi'-teŷp.  
*Crataegus oxycanthus*. Thorn.  
oi'-tcŷn-goi-djok.  
*Sedum debile* Watson, etc.  
Stone-crop.  
oi'-tcu-mo.  
*Eriogonum cernuum* Nutt. and  
*inflatum* Torr.  
oi'-tcu-o.  
Same as the preceding.  
oi'-tcu-yo.  
See oi'-tcu-yo.  
o'-ro-rop.  
*Agropyrum repens* Beauv.  
Blue-joint.  
Cf. wa'-don-dzŷp and pŷ'-ga-  
yu-gŷp.  
*Elymus canadensis* L. Wild  
Rye; Lyme Grass.  
Cf. ti'-wa-bi-nŷp.  
*Elymus sibiricum* L. Wild Rye;  
Lyme Grass.  
o'-ro.  
Shortened form of o'-ro-rop,  
which see.  
oi'-yŷnk.  
*Solidago canadensis* L., *nemoralis*  
Ait., etc. Golden-rod.  
o'-a-yŷnk.  
Same as oi'-yŷnk and about  
equally common with it.  
Doubtless the original form  
(o'-a-bit, yellow, + yŷnk).



o-ka.

*Salicornia herbacea* L. Sam-  
phire.

Cf. pa'-o-ka, which is the  
definite and far more fre-  
quent form, o'ka being  
narrowly applied to the  
other plant.

on'-tīm-pai-wa.

Variant from on'-tīm-pi-wa-  
tsīp, which see.

on'-tīm-pi-wai.

See on'-tīm-pi-wa-tsīp.

on'-tīm-pa-wa.

See on'-tīm-pa-wa-tsīp.

on'-tīm-pa-wa-tsīp.

See on'tīm-pi-wa-tsip.

on'-tīm-pi-a-wa.

See the following.

on'-tīm-pi-wa-tsip.

*Chenopodium rubrum* L. and  
*capitatum* Watson. Pig-  
weed.

o'-pi.

Wood; tree or shrub; plant.

pa-at'-ga.

See pa-otq'-ga.

pa'-bīp.

pa'-bo.

From pa'-bo-go, which see.

pa'-bo-go.

*Cnicus undulatus* Gray. Plumed  
Thistle.

pa'-bo-gwo.

Same as the preceding.

pa'-bu-īp.

Commonly used as a general  
term indicating plants  
growing in water or wet  
places with the leaves  
floating or above the water.

*Dodecathion meadia* L. Shoot-  
ing Star.

*Sagittaria variabilis* Engelm.  
Arrow-head.

See pa'bo-bu-īp.

pa'-bo-bu-īp.

*Sagittaria variabilis* Engelm.  
Arrow-head.

pa'-da-wī-si-go-ūp.

pa'-ga-sau-wi-no-ūp.

*Delphinium bicolor* Nutt. and  
*menziesii* DC. Larkspur.

pa'-gi-gīp.

*Carex jamesii* Torr., *fistula*, etc.  
Sedge.

*Carex utriculata* Boott. Sedge.

Cf. also ai'-bi-baip.

pa'-ga-so-nap.

*Epilobium spicatum* L. Wil-  
low-herb.

pa'-go-no-gwīp.

*Sambucus glauca* Nutt. Elder.

pa'-go-no-gīp.

See pa'-go-no-gwīp.

pa'-go-nu-īp.

pa'-gu-īp.

*Polygonum hartwrightii* Gray.

pa'-gwa-nūp.

*Mentha canadensis* L. Mint.

pa'-gwo-dzūp.

*Claytonia perfoliata* Donn.  
Spring Beauty.

pa'gwo-nūp.

?*Chenopodium capitatum* Wat-  
son. Pigweed.

pa'-hu-īp.

*Dodecathion meadia* L. Shoot-  
ing Star.

pa'-hwats.

*Artemisia dracunculoides* Pursh.

paidj.

*Phragmites communis* Trin.  
Reed.

paí'-gǫp.

Same as pa'-gi-gǫp, which see.

paí'-ya.

*Smilacina stellata* Derf. False  
Solomon's Seal.

paí'-ya-bo-sip.

*Lemna*. Duck-meat; Duck-  
weed.

Cf. wa'-da-bu-ip.

paí'-yo-nǫp.

*Juncus bufonius*. Bog-rush.

pa'-ma-wǫp.

*Juncus balticus* Deth. and *par-*  
*ryi* Engelm. Bog-rush.

pa'-hwap.

See pa'-ma-wǫp.

pam'-bu-i-ǫp.

*Lycopodium* sp.

pa'-mu.

*Nasturtium palustre* DC. and  
var., etc. Water-cress.

?*Ranunculus aquatilis* L. var.

pa'-mo

See pa'-mu.

pa'-na-tǫ-so.

*Mentha canadensis* L. Mint.

See pa'-gwa-nǫp.

pa'-na-tsu.

Apparently the same as the  
preceding and etymologi-  
cally preferable in such  
case (*pa*, water, + *na'-tsu*,  
medicine).

pa'-na-wi.

*Triglochin maritimum* L.  
Arrow-grass.

pa'-o-gǫmp.

See the next.

pa'-o-gǫm-pi.

*Aquilegia cærulea* James.  
Columbine.

Cf. pa-wa-gǫm-pi.

pa'-o-ka; pa-o'-ka.

*Salicornia herbacea* L. Sam-  
phire; Glasswort.

pa'-oñ-gop.

See pa'-oñ-gǫp.

pa'-oñ-gǫp.

*Hypnum* sp. Moss.

*Polytrichum juniperinum*. Moss.

See tǫm'-pǫn-pa-bo-i-ǫp and  
pǫ'-a-pa-oñ-gǫp.

pa-otq'-ga.

*Aster adscendens* Lindl. Star-  
wort; Aster.

pa'-ra-tǫ-tsǫn-bo-gop.

?*Argemone mexicana* var. *his-*  
*pida* Gray. Prickly Poppy.

Cf. toi'-yan-bo-gop.

Probably the full form of  
pa'tsi-na-bo-gop, which  
see.

pa-o-tǫm-bǫtc.

*Sium cicutifolium* Gmelin.  
Water Parsnip.

pa'-ru-sip.

pa'-sa-gwip; pa'-sa-gwǫp.

*Cystopteris fragilis* Bernh.  
Fern.

pa'-tsǫ-na-bo-gop.

*Cnicus* sp. Plumed Thistle.

pa'-sa-gwo-na-komp.

See pa'-sa-koi-na-komp.

pa'-sa-koi-na-komp.

*Malvastrum coccineum* Gray.  
False Mallow.

Cf. koi'-na-komp.

pa'-sa-ton-dzǫp.

*Hedysarum mackenzii* Richard.

pa'-sa-wi-gûmp.

*Potentilla glandulosa* Lindl.

Five Finger.

pa'-sa-wi-gûn-dza.

*Heuchera rubescens* Torr. and  
other species. Alum Root.

pa'-sa-pa-oñ-gop.

*Glaux maritimum* L. Sea  
Milkwort.

pa'-sa-wu-mûts.

*Stipa viridula* Trin. Feather  
Grass.

pa'-si-hwu.

See pa'sa-hwu-mûts.

pa'-si-go.

See pa'-si-gwîp.

pa'-si-gwîp (pa'-si-go-ûp).

*Osmorrhiza nuda* Torr. Sweet  
Cicely.

?*Glycosma occidentalis* Nutt.

pa'-ûm-ûp.

See pa'-ma-wûp.

pa'-ûñ-ga.

*Erigeron macranthus* Nutt.  
Fleabane.

Cf. kai'-si-na-bo-gop.

pau'-wats.

See pa'hwats.

pa'-wa-pi.

*Juniperus virginiana* L. Red  
Cedar.

pa'-wa-sîp; pa'-wa-tsîp.

pa'-yam-pa; pa'-yamp.

pi'-a-da-bi-wûmp.

See pi'-a-ta-bi-wûmp.

pi'-a-ga.

?*Eriogonum inflatum* Torr.

Probably not specific.

pi'-a-koi-na-komp.

*Sphaeralcea emoryi* Torr.

pi'-a-kën-dzîp.

*Wyethia amplexicaulis* Nutt.

pi'-a-ku-hwa.

*Mentzelia laevicaulis* Torr. and  
Gray.

pi'-a-mo-a-gûp.

See pi'-a-mo-ha-gûp.

pi'-a-mo-ho-gûp.

pi'-a-năñk.

*Mitella trifida* Graham. Mitre-  
wort.

pi'-a-pa-bu-îp.

*Sagittaria variabilis* Engelm.  
Arrow-head.

See pa'-bo-bu-îp.

pi'-a-pa-oñ-gop.

*Polytrichum juniperinum*. Moss.

pi'-a-pa-otq-ga.

*Helianthella uniflora* Torr. and  
Gray.

Cf. mu'ha-kûmp.

pi'-a-koi-na.

*Arabis retrofracta* Gray.

pi'-a-po-gop.

*Glycosma occidentalis* Nutt.

pi'-a-pa-wa-gûmp.

pi'-a-pa-oñ-gop-pai-dja-rûmp.

*Polygonum amphibium* L.

pi'-a-ra-dûm-bîp.

*Lonicera utahensis* Watson and  
*involucrata* Banks. Wood-  
bine.

pi'-a-ba-rûm-bîp.

See pi'-a-ra-dûm-bîp.

pi'-a-si-bo-i-nûp.

Same as the following.

pi'-a-si-bo-i-ûp.

*Arabis retrofracta* Gray. Rock  
Cress.

pi'-ats.

- pi'-a-ta-bi-wûmp.  
*Orthocarpus linearifolius* Benth.  
 Cf. ta'-bi-wûmp.
- pi'-a-so-nîp.
- pi'-a-wa-da.  
*Artemisia biennis* Willd.  
 Cf. on'-tîm-pi-a-wa and wa'-da.
- pi'-ga-dît.  
 See pi'-ga-yu-gîp.
- pi'-ga-yu-gîp.  
*Agropyrum repens* Beauv.  
 Blue-joint.
- pi'-tca-gwa-nûp.  
*Sphæralcea rivularis* Torr.
- pi'-wa-nûp.  
 ?*Asclepidiora decumbens* Gray.
- pi'-o-ra.  
 A rather indefinite name applied loosely to *Hedysarum* and other tall or chimbing *Leguminosæ*.
- pi'-a-ka-gwa-nûp.  
*Stachys palustris* L. Wound Wort.  
 Only occasionally so designated, being commonly known as toi'-ya-ba-gwa-nûp, which see.
- po'-go.  
 See po'-gwo.
- po'-go-nûp.  
 Currant (general term); berry.  
*Ribes aureum* Pursh. Missouri Currant.
- po'-gûmp.  
 See po'-go-nûp.
- po'-gwo.  
*Cnicus eatoni* Gray. Thistle.
- po'-ho-bi.  
*Artemisia tridentata* Nutt.  
 Sage-brush.
- po'-ho-ru.  
*Aphyllon fasciculatum* Torr. and Gray. Cancer-root.
- poi'-na.  
 See poi'-ya.
- poi'-ya.  
*Sisymbrium canescens* Nutt.  
 Hedge Mustard.
- po'-nak.  
 See poi'-ya
- pu'-i-ba-u.  
*Nicotiana attenuata* Torr. Tobacco.
- pu'-i-dî-kûp.  
*Medicago sativa* L. Lucern; alfalfa.
- pu'-i-dî-sas.  
*Erigeron leiomerus* Gray.  
 Fleabane.  
 ?*Monardella odoratissima* Genth.
- pu'-i-pa-si-go.  
*Primula parryi* Gray. Primrose.  
 Cf. toi'-ya-na-ti-bu-da.
- pu'-i-wa-nûp.  
*Eriogonum brevicaulis* Nutt.
- pûn'-go-na-tsu.  
 A general term applied to a considerable number of plants used as remedies for horses (*pûn'-go*, horse, + *na'-tsu*, medicine). Such are *Galium aparine*, *Lygodesmia*, *Silene multicaulis*, etc.
- pu'-i-si-a-ka.  
 General name for green or growing plants (*pu'-i-bît*,

- green, + *si'-a-ka*, plant, which see).
- pûñ-go-ûn-da-mi*.  
A somewhat general term applied to a number of plants (from *pûñ-go*, horse, + *ûn*, possessive, + *da'-mi*).  
*Smilacina amplexicaulis* Nutt. and *Triglochin maritimum* L. are among the plants grouped under this name, utterly divergent forms being brought together upon a basis other than resemblance to each other.
- ri'-a-bi*.  
Rare for *ni'-a-bi*, which see.
- sa'-gû-pi*.  
*Salix amygdaloides* Anders., *lasianдра* Benth., *flavescens* Nutt. Willow.
- sai'-gi-tamp*.  
*Spiranthes romazoffiana* Cham. Ladies' Tresses.
- saip*.  
*Scirpus lacustris* L. var. *occidentalis* W. Bulrush.
- sai'-ya-hyu-gîn*.  
*Saponaria vaccaria*. Soapwort.
- sa'-na-kün-da*.  
*Eriogonum microthecum* Nutt., *ovalifolium* Nutt., *umbellatum* Torr., etc.
- sa'-na-kînt*.  
See *sa'-na-kün-da*.
- si'-a-ka*.  
Plant, branch, shoot, etc.
- sî'-bi*.  
*Phlox longifolia* Nutt. Sweet William; Phlox.
- si'-bo-i-ûp*.  
*Cleome lutea* Hook.
- si'-bo-i-ûmp*.  
*Nasturtium palustre* DC. var. Water-cress.
- si'-bû-pi*.  
*Bigelovia douglasii* Gray. Greater Rabbit-brush; Rayless Golden-rod.
- so'-ho-bi*.  
*Tetradymia canescens* DC. var.
- si'-hîp*.  
See *si'-o-pi*.
- sî'-gi*.  
Leaf.
- si'-go*.  
*Calochortus nuttallii* Torr. and Gray. Sego.
- si'-na-tsu*.  
*sîñ-gûp*.  
See *sîñ-gû-pi*.
- sîñ'-gû-pi*.  
*Populus tremuloides* Michx. Quaking Aspen.
- si'-o-pi*.  
General name for species of *Salix* corresponding to the English "willow." The several types of willows, or rather some of them, have in addition more special names. See under *Salix* in preceding list.
- si'-wûmp*.  
*Glyceria distans* Wahl. and *ner-vata* Trin. Manna Grass.  
Cf. also *tai'-gwi-bi* for the latter.

so'-go-ba-gwîp.

*Bryum* sp. Moss.

san'-añ-go-bi.

*Abies menziesii* Lindl. Balsam.

so'-ai-tûmp.

*Agaricus*. Mushroom.

so'-ko-ri-bo-ûmp.

*Bryum* sp. (same as preceding).

Moss.

so'-ko-ri-ûmp.

*Berberis repens* Lindl. Oregon

Grape.

so'-nîp.

General term corresponding  
to the English "grass."

suñ.

From su'-no, which see.

su'-no.

*Atriplex confertifolia* Watson.

ta'-bî-tci-gop.

See ta'-bi-si-go-ûp.

ta'-bi-si-go.

From ta'-bi-si-go-ûp, which see.

ta'-bi-si-go-ûp.

*Zygadenus nuttallii* Gray.

Poison Sego.

ta'-bi-ci-pomp.

See ta'-bî-tci-pomp.

ta'-bi-si-bû-pi.

*Bigelovia pulchella* Gray. Rab-  
bit Brush.

ta'-bi-tci-pomp.

See ta'-bi-si-bû-pi.

ta'-da-bi.

*Rhus toxicodendron* L. Poison  
Oak or Ivy.

tai'-gwi-bi.

*Glyceria nervata* Trin.

Cf. si'-wûmp, also applied in  
more general way to this  
plant.

ta'-bi-wûmp.

*Orthocarpus linearifolius* Benth.

Cf. pi'-a-ta-bi-wûmp.

ta'-ka-dî-di-a-rûp.

*Abronia fragrans* Nutt. Sand  
Puff.

ta'-kan-dî-dai-kûp.

See ta'-kan-dî-dî-di-a-gûp.

ta'-kan-dî-di-a-gûp.

*Erigeron grandiflorus* Hook.  
Fleabane.

ta'-kûm-bu-i.

*Polygonum hartwrightii* Gray.

Cf. pa'-gu-îp.

ta'-ni-kûmp.

*Arnica cordifolia* Hook.

ta'-tsîp.

*Pachystima myrsinites* Raf. Box.

tci'-cop.

*Eurotia lanata* Moq. White  
Sage.

te'-e-pa-ga-sa-wûp.

ti'-a-bi.

*Rosa nutkana* Presl. Rose.

ti'-a-sa-ton-dzi.

*Astragalus utahensis* Torr. and  
Gray. Rattle-weed.

Cf. to'-sa-wu-da.

ti'-ba.

Pine nuts; nuts of *Pinus mono-*  
*phylla*.

ti'-a-tso-nap.

ti'-ba-wa-ra.

*Pinus edulis*. Piñon Pine.

ti'-ba-wa-na-ma-tsa-mo-gi.

ti'-ba-ûñ-gop.

Pine Cone; cone of *Pinus*  
*monophylla*.

ti'-bo-hi.

*Taraxacum officinale* Weber.  
Dandelion.

tŷ'-da-kai-mi-ya.

*Vaccinium cæspitosum* Michx.  
Bilberry.

tŷ'-da-pa-wa-gûmp.

*Aquilegia cærulea* James.  
Columbine.

See pa'wa-gûmp.

tŷ'-da-ya-gûp.

*Helenium autumnale* L. and  
*hoopesii* Gray. Sneezeweed.

Cf. mo'ta-qa and toi'ya-mo-ta-qa.

tŷ'-nai-hya.

Cf. tîm'ai-hya. Mountain Tea.

tîm'-bai-na-tsu.

General name for medicines  
used in sexual diseases or  
for plants furnishing such.

tîm'-bai-wi-gûn-dza.

*Parnassia parviflora* DC. Grass  
of Parnassus.

tîm'-bai-wi-gûn-ta.

See tîm'bai-wi-gun-dza.

tîm'-bi-mo-a-gwa-nûp.

*Aplopappus macronema* Gray  
and *parryi* Gray.

tîm'-bi-ma.

See tîm'bo-ûmp.

tîm'-pîn-ba-bu-ip.

See tîm'pin-pa-bo-i-ûp.

tîm'-pîn-pa-bo-i-ûp.

*Polytrichum juniperinum*. Moss.  
Cf. pa'-oñ-gop.

tîm'-bo-ûmp.

See tîm'-pin-tîm-bo-i-ûmp.

tîm'-pîn-tîm-bo-i-ûmp.

*Spiræa cæspitosa* Nutt.

tîm'-ba-ip.

Heard occasionally for the  
preceding and applied gen-

erally to various other  
plants growing on cliffs  
and over rocks.

tîm'-pi-sa-gwûp.

*Silene acaulis* L. Catchfly.

tîm'-pi-sa-wap.

tîm'-pîn-so-kûp.

General name for lichen.

tîm'-pi-dza-na-kwo.

*Senecio*, several species, the  
latex of which was used  
for preparing chewing-gum.  
Groundsel.

tîm'-pîn-tu-nûmp.

*Kalmia glauca* Ait. American  
Laurel.

tîm'-a-bîp.

*Poa californica* Munro. Meadow  
Grass.

Cf. ni'a-bîp.

tîm'-go-ip.

See tîm'-gwîp.

tîm'-gwîp.

*Chamæbatia millifolium* Maxim.

?*Holodiscus discolor* var. *dumosa*.

tŷ'-nai-gop.

*Urtica holosericea* Nutt. Nettle.

tŷ'-sas.

*Erigeron glabellus* Nutt., var.  
Fleabane.

tŷ'-so-nîp.

*Alopecurus aristulatus* Mx.  
Foxtail Grass.

tîm'-tsîm-ga.

*Cnicus drummondii* Gray.  
Plumed Thistle.

Cf. also tsîm'-ga.

ti'-ûm-pi.

*Amelanchier alnifolia* Nutt.  
Service-berry.

ti'-wa-bi-nîp.

*Elymus canadensis* L. Wild  
Rye.

Cf. o'-ro-rop.

ti'-ya-gûp.

*Helenium autumnale* L. and  
*hoopesii* Gray. Sneeze-  
weed. From ti'-da-ya-  
gûp, *q. vid.*

to'-bai-ba-bi.

*Bromus breviaristatus* Thurl.,  
etc. Brome Grass.

to'-bai-bi.

See to'-bai-ba-bi.

to'-go-ûn-go-na.

*Castilleja parviflora* Bong.,  
*minor* Gray. Indian Paint-  
brush.

to'-dzûp.

*Ferula multifida* Gray.

to'-ho-bai-bi.

See to'-bai-ba-bi.

to'-ho-bi.

Same as to'-bai-ba-bi, being a  
shortening of the preceding  
form.

to'-ho-bi-so-nîp.

Probably another form for  
*Bromus*.

toi'-dî-sas.

See toi'-ya-dî-sas.

to'-împ.

*Typha latifolia* L. Cat-tail.

toi'-gû-pa-gûnt.

*Eriogonum villiflorum*.  
*Plantago eriopoda* Torr., *pata-*  
*gonica* Jacq., etc.

toi'-ya-ba-gwa-nûp.

*Lophanthus urticifolius* Benth.  
*Dracocephalum parviflorum*  
Nutt. Dragon-head.

*Scutellaria* sp. Skullcap.

General term for these closely  
related labiales, the seeds  
of all of which were gath-  
ered and used for food in  
the same manner.

toi'-ya-ba-gwo-no-gîp.

*Actæa spicata* L. Baneberry.

toi'-ya- a-hwip.

See toi'-ya-ba-o-pi.

toi'-ya-ba-o-pi.

*Aplopappus suffruticosus* Gray,  
*macronema* Gray.

toi'-ya-ba-gwa-dzûp.

*Hydrophyllum occidentale* Gray,  
*capitatum*. Waterleaf.

toi'-ya-bîn-da-tsîp.

*Jamesia americana* Torr. and  
Gray.

*Symphoricarpos areophilus* Gray.  
Snowberry.

toi'-ya-bî-tûm-ba-ga.

*Valeriana edulis* Nutt.

toi'-ya-bi-tûm.

See toi'-ya-bi-tûm-ba-ga.

toi'-ya-bo-go-nûp.

toi'-ya-da-tsîp.

See toi'-ya-bi-tûm-ba-ga.

toi'-ya-da-ti-go-ra.

*Erigeron glabellus* Nutt. Flea-  
bane.

Cf. under *Erigeron* in pre-  
ceding list.

toi'-ya-da-ti-bu-da.

?*Primula parryi* Gray. Prim-  
rose.

?*Polygonum viviperum* L.



toi'-ya-tím-ba-dzap.

*Arenaria triflora* var. *obtus*  
Watson. Sandwort.

toi'-ya-mo-gûp.

See the next word, toi'-ya-mo-  
ha-gûp.

toi'-ya-mo-ha-gûp.

*Anemone multifida* Poir. Wind-  
flower.

toi'-ya-mo-ta-gomp.

*Mertensia alpina* Don. Lung-  
wort.

toi'-ya-mu-ti-ga.

*Helenium hoopesii* Gray. Sneeze-  
weed.

Cf. tŷ'-da-ya-gûp.

toi'-ya-na-bo-gop.

*Argemone mexicana* var., *his-*  
*pida* Gray. Prickly Poppy.

toi'-ya-na-ti-bu-da.

See toi'-ya-da-ti-bu-da.

toi'-ya-gwa-nûp.

*Saxifraga nivalis* L. Saxifrage.

toi'-ya-o-gwîp.

*Aristida purpurea* Nutt.  
Triple-awned Grass.

Cf. o'-gwîp and yo'-nîp.

toi'-ya-dŷ-sas.

*Chrysopsis villosa* Nutt. Golden  
Aster.

toi'-ya-ra-ta-boi-ya.

toi'-ya-ro-dzîp.

*Sium cicutifolium* Gmelin.  
Water Parsnip.

toi'-ya-sa-ton-dzi.

toi'-ya-ta-son-dzi.

toi'-ya-si-wûmp.

*Festuca ovina* var., *brevifolia*  
Watson. Fescue Grass.

toi'-ya-o-ro-rop.

toi'-ya-so-nîp.

*Deschampsia cæspitosa* Beauv.  
var. Hair Grass.

toi'-ya-wûn-ta-mu-ta-qa.

toi'-ya-wŷ-tûm-ba-ga.

*Erythronium grandiflorum* Pursh.  
Dog-tooth Violet.

The full form is probably toi'-  
ya-wünt-ûm-ba-ga (*toi'-*  
*ya-wünt*, canyon.) Con-  
trast toi'-ya-bŷ-tûm-ba-ga  
(*toi'-ya-bi*, mountain).

toi'-ya-wŷ-tûm-ba.

See toi'-ya-bŷ-tûm-ba-ga, from  
which this is shortened.

toñ'-gi-cîp.

*Prunus demissa* Walpers.  
Choke-cherry.

Cf. to'-o-nûmp.

ton'-tso.

*Trifolium*, various species, cor-  
responding in usage pre-  
cisely, or nearly so, to our  
English word "clover."

to'-no-pi.

to'-pai-ba-bi.

See to'bai-ba-bi.

to'-pai-bi.

Shortened from to'pai-ba-bi.

to'-sa-na-tsu.

A koi'-na-tsu prepared from  
or consisting of the roots  
of *Heuchera rubescens* Torr.  
and related species and of  
species of *Mitella*, which see  
in the preceding list.  
Sometimes applied to the  
plants themselves.

to'-sa-wu-da.

*Astragalus utahensis* Torr. and  
Gray. Rattleweed.

- For significance see under this name in the preceding list.
- to'-o-nûmp.  
*Prunus demissa* Walpers.  
 Choke-cherry.  
 Cf. toñ'-gi-cip.  
 toi'-ya-wan-go-gîp.  
*?Ivesia gordonia* Torr. and Gray.  
 toi'-ya-bo-go-nûp.  
*Ribes oxycanthoides* L. Currant.  
 toi'-ya-po-go-nûp.  
 Same as the preceding.  
 tsî'-gi-tûmp.  
*Oenothera biennis* L. Evening Primrose.  
 tsi'-na.  
 See tsîñ'-ga-bo-gop.  
 tsi'-na-bo-gop.  
*Cnicus drummondi* Gray.  
 Plumed Thistle.  
*Cnicus undulatus* Gray.  
 tsîñ'-ga.  
 See tsîñ'-ga-bo-gop.  
 tsîñ'-ga-bo-gop.  
 Same as tsi'-na-bo-gop, and the preferable form.  
*Cnicus drummondi* and *undulatus* Gray. Plumed Thistle.  
 tsi'-ûmp.  
 Berries of *Rosa californica* and *fendleri* Crepin.  
 tsi'-o-pi.  
*Rosa californica* and *fendleri* Crepin. Rose.  
 tsom'-ba.  
 Same as tsom'-bai-bi.  
 tsom'-bai-bi.  
 Same as tso'-ni-baip.
- tso'-ni-baip.  
*Lithospermum pilosum* Nutt. and *multiflorum* Torr.  
 tso'-nap.  
 Same as tso'-ni-baip, which see.  
 tso'-hwa.  
 tu'-go-wa-tsîp.  
*Chrysopsis villosa* Nutt., etc. Golden Aster.  
 tu'-go-wi-nûp.  
*Pentstemon confertus* Dougl. var.  
 tu'-hi-nûp.  
*Cercocarpus parvifolius* Nutt.  
 tu'-i.  
*Urtica* sp.  
 tu'-ku-ba-gûmp.  
*Delphinium bicolor* Nutt. and *menziesii* DC. Larkspur.  
 tu'-kwûn-da-mi.  
 See tu'-kwûn-dau-wi-a.  
 tu'-kwûn-dau-wi-a.  
*Rubus leucodermis* Dougl.  
 Raspberry.  
 tu'na.  
*Cymopterus montanus* Torr. and Gray.  
 tu'-nam-pi.  
*Cercocarpus ledifolius* Nutt. Mountain Mahogany.  
 tu'nûmp.  
 Same as tu'-nam-pi, which see.  
 tu'-pam-pi.  
 See tu'-ro-vi-pam-pi.  
 tu'-ro-pam-pi.  
 Shortened from tu'-ro-vi-pam-pi, which see.  
 tu'-ro-sip.  
*Ambrosia psilostachya* DC. Ragweed.  
*Iva axilaris* Pursh.  
 tu'-ro-vi-pam-pi.

*Rudbeckia occidentalis* Nutt.  
Cone-flower.

tu'-si-g'p.

*Epilobium coloratum* Muhl.  
Willow-herb.

tu'-tom-pi.

A shrubby plant mentioned by  
Indians, but not identified  
by the author.

u'-di-ûp.

*Betula occidentalis* Hook. Birch.

u'-gai-gût.

u'-gû-pi.

*Beckmannia cruciformis* Host.  
Slough Grass.

u'-i-tc'lb.

See ai'-tc'lb.

u'-na-tso-mo-gi.

*Humulus lupulus* L. Hop.

Cf. wa'-na-na-tso-mo-gi.

u'sa.

*Epilobium alpinum* L. Willow-  
herb.

u'-gu-dzûp.

*Alnus incana* Willd. Alder.

wa'-bi.

*Melica poaeoides* Nutt. Melic  
Grass.

wa'da.

*Suaeda depressa* Watson. Sea-  
blite.

wa'-don-dz'p.

*Agropyrum repens* Beauv.  
Blue-joint.

See also under *Agropyrum* in  
the preceding list.

wai.

*Oryzopsis cuspidata* Benth.  
Mountain Rice.

wa'-da-bu-ip.

*Lemna* sp. Duckweed.

wai'-ûmp.

Probably full form for wai, but  
only rarely heard.

wai'-a-na-tsu.

General term for medicines used  
for burns or for plants  
producing such.

wa'-na-ma-tsa-mo-gi.

See next word.

wa'-na-na-tsa-mo-gi.

*Humulus lupulus* L. Hop.

wa'-na-tsi-mu-gi.

See preceding word.

wan'-di-wa-s'p.

See wan'-di-wa-sûmp.

wan'-di-wa-sûmp.

*Epipactis gigantea* Dougl.

wañ'-g'ln-g'p.

*Chænactis douglasii* Hook.  
and Arn.

Cf. ko'-si-bo-qûn-tos.

wañ'-go-g'p.

*Achillea millefolium* L. Yarrow.

wa'-nûp.

*Humulus lupulus* L. Hop.

Cf. wa'-na-na-tsa-mo-gi.

wa'-na-g'înt.

*Potentilla fruticosa* L. Five-  
finger.

Cf. wa'-tsi-g'înt.

wañ'-go.

*Pseudotsuga douglasii* Carr.  
Douglas Spruce.

Cf. añ'-go-bi.

wan'-dzi-baip.

*Eleocharis palustris* R. Br.  
Spike Rush.

wa'-pi.

*Juniperus californica* var.  
*utahensis*, etc. Cedar; Ju-  
niper.

wap'-ûm-pi.

Cedar berries; fruit of *Juniperus californica* var. *utahensis*.

wa'-si-pît.

*Silene acaulis* L. Catchfly.

See also tîm'-pi-sa-gwûp.

wa'-tsîp.

Bark.

wa'-tsi-günt.

*Potentilla fruticosa* L. Five-finger.

Cf. wa'-na-günt.

wi'-a-kën-dzîp.

*Balsamorhiza hookeri* Nutt.

wi'-kûn-dza.

See wi'-gûn-dza.

wi'-gûn-dza.

*Heuchera rubescens* Torr. Alum-root.

wi'-gon-dzîp.

?*Ranunculus* sp.

win'-au-tsaug.

A gum or mucilage prepared from *Malvastrum munroanum* and used on the inside of earthen vessels as a filling. Also the name is sometimes applied to the plant itself.

wi'-na-go.

*Fritillaria pudica* Spreng. Lily; Yellow Bell; But-tercup.

wi'-tcûp.

*Trisetum subspicatum* Beauv.

wî'sa-po-go-nûp.

*Ribes divaricatum* Dougl. Currant.

wî'sa-po-gûmp.

Same as wî'sa-po-go-nûp, which see.

wi'-djan-gwo-djop.

*Arenaria triflora* var. *obtus*

Watson. Sandwort.

Cf. toi'yan-tîm-ba-dzap.

wu'-da-wa-nûp.

*Apocynum androsaemifolium* L.

Indian Hemp; Dogbane.

wu'-si-bîñ-gînt.

*Phacelia menziesii* Torr. and *circinata* Jacq.

wu'-si-günt.

Same as wu'-sî-bîñ-gînt, which see.

wu'-da-ûn-dî-kûp.

A somewhat general term applied to a number of plants which are eaten or the fruit of which is eaten by bear. Such are *Lonicera*, *Smilacina*, etc., which, of course, have in addition their more special designations. See under the respective names in the preceding list.

wu'-bu-i-nûp.

*Lepidium intermedium* Gray. Peppergrass.

wu'-pi.

Wood, woody plant, stick, etc. Cf. o'pi.

yamp.

See yam'-pa.

yam'-pa.

*Carum gairdneri* Benth. and Hook.

yam'-pa-gwa-nŭp.

*Erodium cicutarium* L'Her.

Alfilaria; Crane's-bill.

yo'-go-ti-wi-ya.

*Silene menziesii* Hook. Catch-fly.

yo'-go-ti-wi-yu.

See the preceding word.

yo'-nŭp.

*Aristida purpurea* Nutt. Triple-awned Grass.

yo'-ni-co-nŭp.

See yo'-ni-so-nŭp.

yo'-ni-so-nŭp.

?*Deschampsia danthonioides*

Munro. ?Hair Grass.

*Glyceria distans* Wahl. Manna Grass.

*Festuca tenella* Willd.